



SERVICE

SERVICE MANUAL

This service manual revision includes information from Service Manual F12536 and F23356 and Technical Service Bulletins 604, 621, 640, 657, 716B, 731, 734A, 764, 966, 978, 1034, 1137, 1184 and 1219. These documents are obsolete and should be destroyed.



6579

MIXER

**MODEL H600
H600-T
P660
L800**

- NOTICE -

This Manual is prepared for the use of trained Hobart Service Technicians and should not be used by those not properly qualified. If you have attended a Hobart Service School for this product, you may be qualified to perform all the procedures described in this manual.

This manual is not intended to be all encompassing. If you have not attended a Hobart Service School for this product, you should read, in its entirety, the repair procedure you wish to perform to determine if you have the necessary tools, instruments and skills required to perform the procedure. Procedures for which you do not have the necessary tools, instruments and skills should be performed by a trained Hobart Service Technician.

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GENERAL

INTRODUCTION

The Hobart H600, and L800 mixers are designed primarily to mix food products; however, they are often used for various industrial applications. A standard attachment hub provides versatility of operations through use of optional attachments and accessories.

On H600 and L800 mixers, the attachment hub and planetary shaft are driven by the four speed transmission.

The model L800TH (Tim Horton's) varies from the standard L800 slightly. The differences are listed below.

- The mixer comes with a bolt on bowl adapter set up to accept only 60 quart bowls and accessories.
- The motor has a cooling fan mounted on the motor shaft.
- It is built as a 200V/60Hz/3Ph only.
- A shield mounted on the inside of the pedestal protects wiring from the fan blades.
- Usage of an enhanced overload relay that can be identified by a red reset button. The standard L800 has a green button.

A timer and brake are available as an option on the H600, but are standard equipment on the L800.

The Hobart P660 is a heavy duty mixer available as a single or two speed mixer. Standard equipment on the P660 includes a #12 attachment hub and a 15 minute timer.

A manual bowl lift is standard on H600/L800/P660 mixers. A power bowl lift was available as an option on H600 and L800 mixers only.

SPECIFICATIONS

ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS / MOTOR RATINGS			
Voltage/Hz./Phase	H600	L800	P660
	Horsepower	Horsepower	Horsepower
115/60/1	1, 1-1/2, 2	---	---
200/60/1	1-1/2, 2	1-1/2, 2	---
208/60/1	---	1-1/2	2-1/2
230/60/1	1 1/2, 2	1-1/2, 2	---
240/60/1	---	---	2-1/2
200-230/60/1	1	---	---
200/60/3	1-1/2, 2	2	---
208/60/3	---	2	---
220/60/3	---	3/4	---
230/60/3	1-1/2, 2	2	---
440/60/3	---	3/4	---
460/60/3	1/2, 1, 1-1/2, 2	1-1/2, 2	---
550/60/3	---	1-1/2	---
200-208/60/3	---	1-1/2	---
200-230/60/3	3/4, 1	---	---
208-240/60/3	---	---	2-1/2
220-230/60/3	---	1-1/2	---
380-400/60/3	1	---	---
380-440/60/3	---	1-1/2	---
550-575/60/3	1	---	---

OPERATING SPEEDS (RPM)								
SPEED	H600		L800		P660		P660 SBA	
	AGITATOR	ATTACHMENT	AGITATOR	ATTACHMENT	AGITATOR	ATTACHMENT	AGITATOR	ATTACHMENT
First	70	79	60	68	56	175	78	294
Second	124	139	106	119	99	305	---	---
Third	206	232	177	199	---	---	---	---
Fourth	362	408	311	350	---	---	---	---

OVER-ALL DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHT W/ STANDARD BOWL			
	H600	L800	P660
Height	55 7/8"	55 7/8"	55 7/8"
Width	27 1/2"	27 1/2"	27 1/2"
Length	39 1/4"	41 1/2"	39 1/4"
Net Weight (Lbs.)	853 / *675	875 / *675	853
Net Wt. w/Power Bowl Lift (Lbs.)	878 / *700	900 / *700	---

* Represents weight of H600-D and L800-D mixers.

LUBRICATION



WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

NOTE: Lubricants listed are those specified at time of printing this manual. Refer to the current revision of Lubrication Manual F-20067 for the latest lubrication requirements.

LUBRICATION CHART		
Component	Lubricant	Quantity
Transmission Case	Mobile Gear 634	128 Fl. oz.
Planetary and Internal Gears ¹	Exxon Spartan EP150	6 Fl. oz.
Planetary ²	Chevron FM EP NLGI 2	4 Fl. oz.
Motor Bearings	Prelubricated	---
Slideways	Lubriplate 630AA	Lightly Coat
Bowl Lift Gearing ³	Chevron FM EP NLGI 2	Coat
Bowl Lift Screw	Lubriplate 630AA	Coat

¹ Applies to mixers equipped with a planetary oil pump.

² Applies to mixers built without a planetary oil pump.

³ Original lubricant was Marfak #0. For compatibility reasons, remove at least 90% of the previous lubricant before installing current lubricant.

Transmission

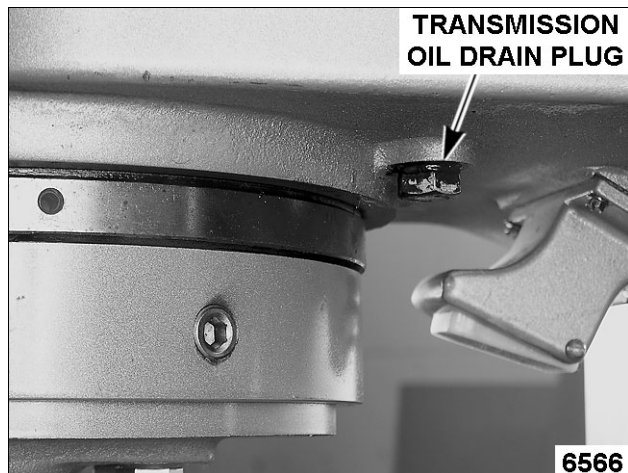
NOTE: The oil level should not be below the oil level gauge line printed on sight glass while the mixer is off. Change the oil every three years or more frequently with heavy usage.



EXAMPLE OF LOW OIL LEVEL

CAUTION: Overfilling transmission case may result in oil leakage.

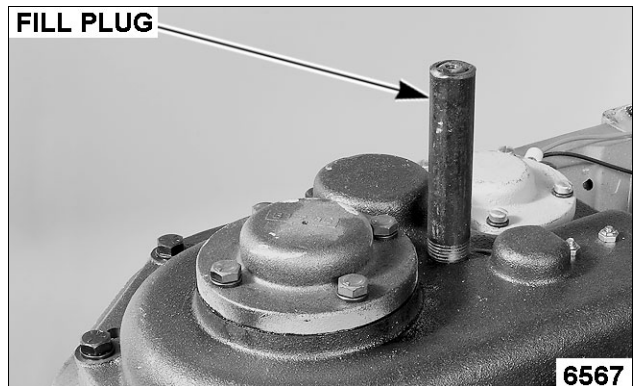
1. Drain the oil.
 - A. Remove splash guard, if present.
 - B. Remove top cover.
 - C. Place a large pan under drain plug to catch old oil.
 - D. Remove drain plug from transmission case and drain oil.



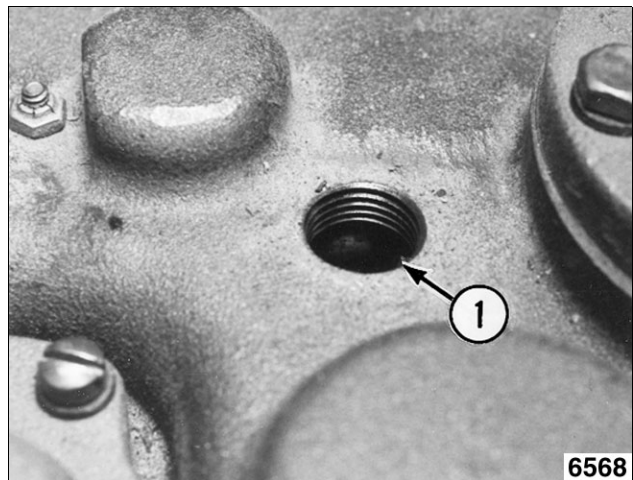
- E. Replace drain plug.

NOTE: The fill plug also acts as an airway for the transmission case for venting. Verify that fill plug is open. If the fill plug becomes clogged, transmission oil will leak out around the seals and/or gaskets.

2. Remove fill plug from top cover of transmission.

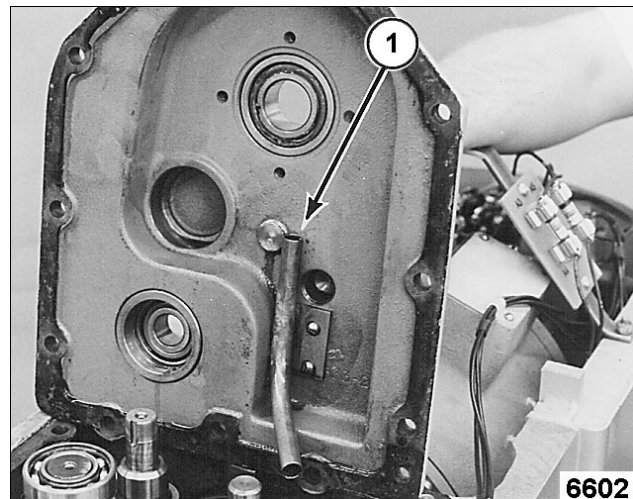


3. Service mixer with oil (Mobile Gear 634).
 - A. Verify oil level is correct by observing oil level through sight glass.
 - B. Apply power and turn mixer ON. Look inside oil fill hole (1, photo 6568).



- C. Make certain that oil is flowing from the oil delivery tube across the gear face (1, photo 6602).

NOTE: If oil is not flowing, shut mixer OFF and refer to MECHANICAL SERVICE found under TRANSMISSION.



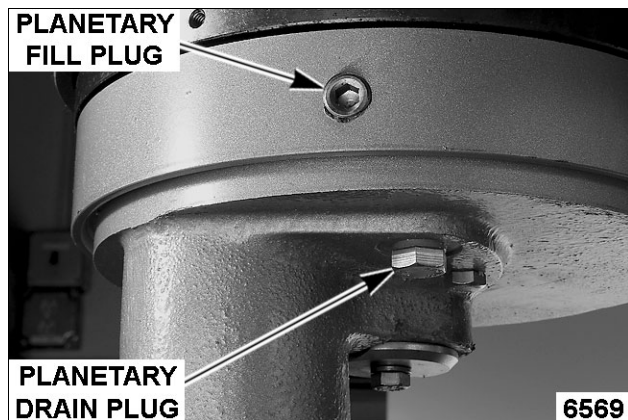
- D. Replace fill plug and top cover.

Planetary

WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

NOTE: On mixers manufactured with an oil pump, the planetary has its own oil supply. Due to the relatively small volume of oil (6 Fl. oz.), it is advisable to change it more frequently than the transmission oil depending on mixer usage.

1. Drain the oil.
 - A. Remove bowl guard assembly (drip cup on mixers without bowl guard).
 - B. Rotate planetary until drain plug is accessible.
 - C. Place a container under planetary to collect used oil.
 - D. Remove planetary oil drain plug and drain oil.



- E. Replace drain plug.
 2. Replacing oil.
 - A. Remove oil fill plug.
 - B. Pour 6 fl. oz. oil into the planetary through fill hole (Exxon Spartan EP150).
- NOTE:** The oil level should be even with the bottom of the fill hole.
- C. Replace oil fill plug and bowl guard assembly (or drip cup).
 3. Check mixer for proper operation.

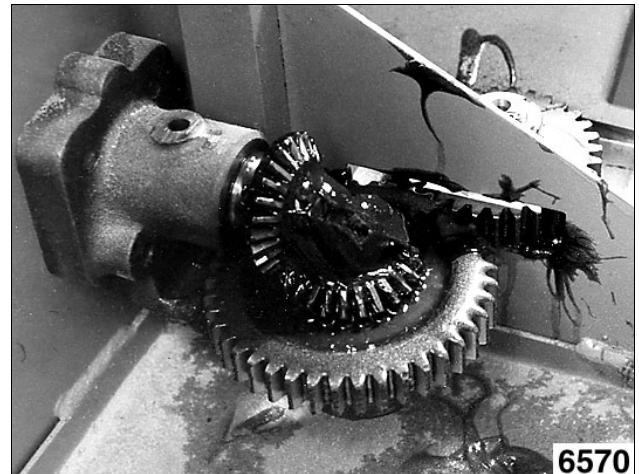
Manual Bowl Lift

WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

1. Lubricate the bowl lift gearing.

NOTE: The manual bowl lift gearing is located inside the pedestal below the mixer motor and should be lubricated annually depending on usage. It is not necessary to remove motor to lubricate or service manual bowl lift.

- A. Remove top cover.
 - B. Coat gearing (photo 6570) with the recommended lubricant (CHEVRON FM EP NLGI 2).

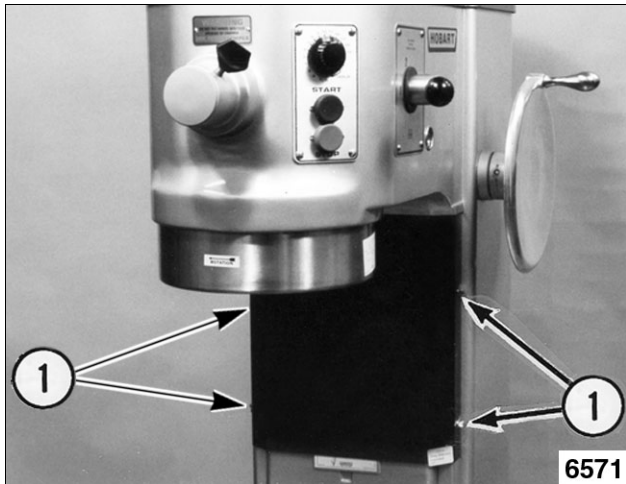


MOTOR REMOVED TO SHOW GEARING

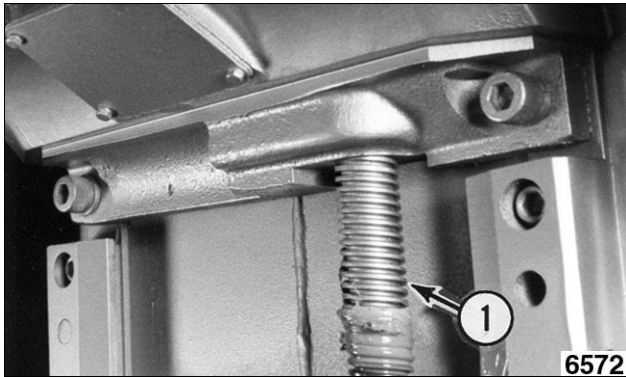
- C. Replace top cover.
 - D. Check for proper operation.
2. Lubricate the bowl lift screw assembly.

NOTE: The bowl lift screw assembly should be greased semi-annually or more often depending on usage with the recommended lubricant.

 - A. Place bowl support in its lowest position.
 - B. Remove pedestal apron (thumbscrews) (1, photo 6571).



- C. Coat lift screw with Lubriplate 630AA (1, photo 6572).
- D. Replace pedestal apron.



Slideways

1. Place bowl support in its lowest position.



WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

NOTE: The slideways should be lubricated semi-annually or more often, depending on usage.

2. Remove pedestal apron (thumbscrews).
3. Lubricate slideways with Lubriplate 630AA.
4. Replace pedestal apron.

Mixer Motor

NOTE: The mixer motor front bearing receives oil from the transmission. An oil drain hole located below the bearing returns excess oil back to the transmission. When servicing the motor, make certain that the drain hole is located properly and the hole is open.

REFERENCE MATERIAL

CATALOG OF REPLACEMENT PARTS		
Form No.	Model No.	ML No.
Manual Bowl Lift		
F-14816 (REV. A, 9/87)	H600	ML- 19306, 33373
	H600-D	ML- 19307, 33375
	H600-T	ML- 19286, 33374
	H600-DT	ML- 19308, 33376
	L800	ML- 19315, 33395
	L800-D	ML- 19316, 33396
F-18797A (3/02)	H600	ML- 134148, 104383
	H600C	ML- 134151, 104557
	H600-D	ML- 104241
	L800	ML- 134157, 104429
	L800C	ML- 134161, 104558
	L800-D	ML- 104244
F-15538 (Rev. A, 6/86)	P660	ML- 33940
F-18835 (3/94)	P660	ML- 104386, 104388
Power Bowl Lift		
F-14816 (REV. A, 9/87)	H600	ML- 19311, 33377
	H600-D	ML- 19313, 33379
	H600-T	ML- 19312, 33378
	H600-DT	ML- 19314, 33380
	L800	ML- 19317, 33397
	L800-D	ML- 19318, 33398
F-18797A (3/02)	H600	ML- 134150, 104384
	H600-D	ML- 104242
	L800	ML- 134160, 104425
	L800-D	ML- 104245

INSTRUCTIONS		
Form No.	Model No.	ML No.
F-18812 Rev. B (12/99)	H600	ML- 104241, 104242, 104383, 104384
	L800	ML- 104244, 104245, 104425, 104429
F-34816 Rev. B (4/03)	H600	ML- 134189, 134190, 134192, 134203
	L800	ML- 134194, 134195, 134196, 134204
F-18813 Rev. B (5/00)	P660	ML- 104386, 104388
F-34818 Rev. B (4/03)	P660	ML- 134198, 134199, 134200

TOOLS

Shaft Alignment Tool - Part No. TL-82901.

Use for alignment of motor.

Two - 5/16"x3-1/4" Eye bolt - P660 single phase motor removal.

One - 4' of 1/0 Machine twist chain or 6' 3/8" Nylon rope - P660 single phase motor removal.

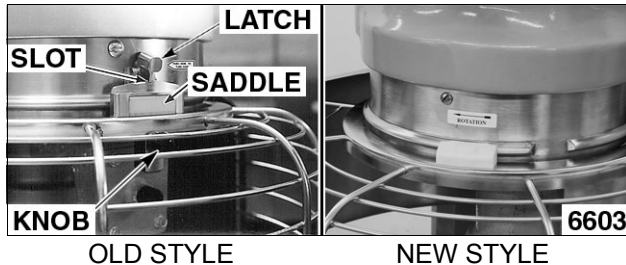
Four foot 1/2" diameter pipe or 2x4 lumber - P660 single phase motor removal.

BOWL GUARD

TECHNICAL NOTES

A bowl guard was added to H600, L800 and P660 mixers beginning with ML-104241 and higher. A kit exists to add a bowl guard to early mixers. It is recommended to install a bowl guard on mixers that were built prior to the ML number listed above. When installed and working properly, the bowl guard will prevent the mixer from operating unless the wire cage of the bowl guard is fully closed.

Two styles of bowl guard assembly have been used. The old style bowl guard assembly can be identified by a latch and a saddle with a slot used to secure the wire cage in the center (closed) position and a release knob to open the wire cage. The new style bowl guard assembly uses a pin mounted on the splash guard to provide a positive stop in order to align the wire cage in the closed position at the end of travel.



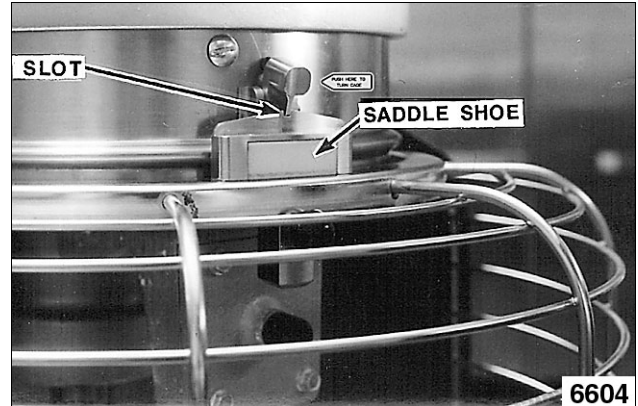
WIRE CAGE



WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

Old Style

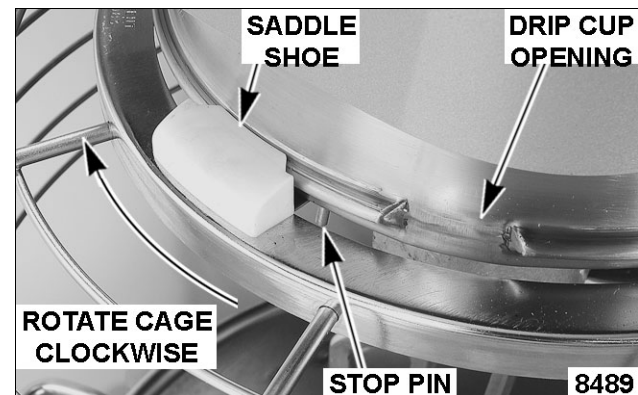
1. Lower bowl support.
2. Remove agitator.
3. While holding wire cage assembly in one hand, push down on the release knob with free hand to release the saddle shoe.



4. Lower front of wire cage assembly slightly then move cage toward the rear to free fixed and adjustable shoes from rim of drip cup.
5. Reassemble in reverse order.

New Style

1. Lower bowl support.
2. Remove agitator.
3. Rotate cage clockwise (as looking down on cage) until saddle shoe aligns with opening of drip cup.



4. Lower front of cage until saddle shoe clears opening of drip cup.
 - A. Remove cage.
5. Reassemble in reverse order.

BOWL GUARD ASSEMBLY

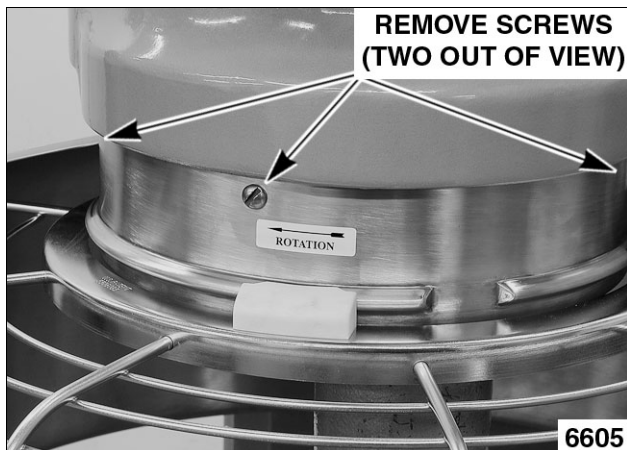


WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

NOTE: Bowl guard assembly removal, check and adjustment procedures are the same for both styles of bowl guard.

Removal

1. Lower bowl support.
2. Remove agitator and bowl.
3. Remove wire cage.
4. Support bowl guard and remove screws securing drip cup to transmission case.



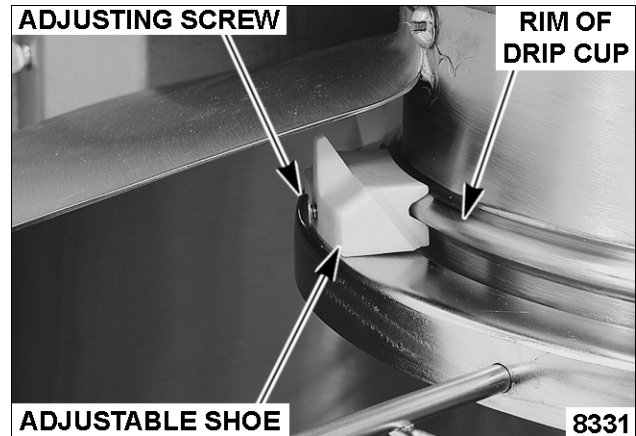
5. Remove bowl guard assembly.
6. Reassemble in reverse order.
7. Check bowl guard switch and mixer for proper operation.

Check

1. Raise bowl support all the way up until it stops.
2. Rotate wire cage assembly within splash guard assembly checking for binding, being too loose, and clearance between splash guard and bowl. If any of the conditions stated earlier exist, adjustment is necessary.

Adjustment

1. If cage is binding on rim of drip cup, or it is too loose, loosen two screws holding adjustable shoe to cage assembly.
 - A. Turn adjusting screw. Press the shoe to ensure it is against the screw, then tighten the mounting screws. Repeat this step until proper adjustment is achieved.



- B. If, when the wire cage assembly is rotated, it rubs the splash guard assembly at the rear, the following steps should be performed to eliminate the rubbing.

- 1) If there is clearance between the splash guard assembly bottom flange and the pedestal apron, place a hand on each side of splash guard assembly at front and gently squeeze hands together for cage clearance.

- a. Check to see if rubbing has been eliminated.

- C. If rubbing is still present and there is no clearance between the splash guard assembly bottom flange and the pedestal apron, remove and discard access opening cover on bowl support assembly.

- 1) Check to see if rubbing has been eliminated.

- D. If rubbing is still present, mark the pedestal apron where it rubs, remove the apron, and cut a rectangular slot in apron to gain clearance for the splash guard assembly bottom flange.

2. Apply power to mixer.
3. Check BOWL GUARD SWITCH operation.

BOWL GUARD SWITCH

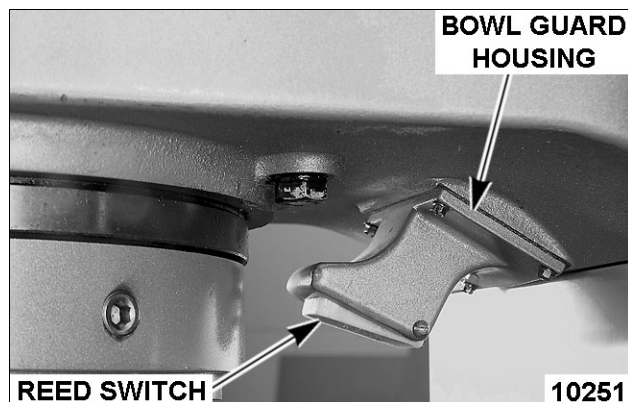
NOTE: There have been two types of bowl guard switch used on mixers equipped with a bowl guard assembly. Old style bowl guard reed switches are enclosed within a rectangular shaped housing and have a pivoting plastic paddle that contacts the splash guard of the bowl guard assembly for switch actuation purposes. The new style bowl guard reed switch is encapsulated in a metal tube that is then inserted into a cylinder shaped housing. The tubular designed reed switch is positioned within close proximity to the splash guard and is activated by the opening and closing of the wire cage by a magnet that is attached to the wire cage.



WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

Old Style

1. Remove BOWL GUARD ASSEMBLY.
2. Remove TOP COVER.
 - A. Disconnect bowl guard switch lead wires from overload OL-C and contactor CON-C1.
 - B. Clip any wires ties securing bowl guard switch wires.
 - C. Remove bowl guard wires from P-Clip.
3. Remove screw and lock nut securing reed switch to bowl guard housing.

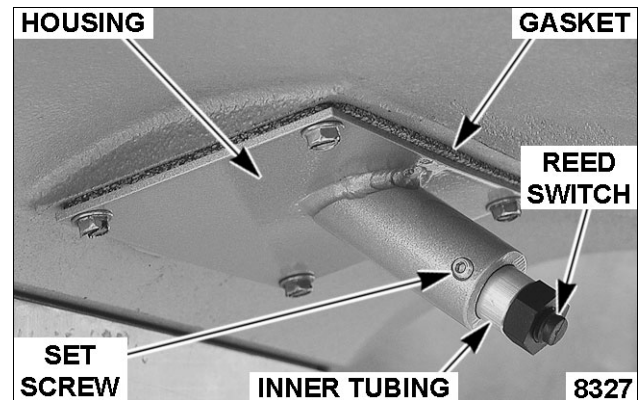


4. Pull reed switch wiring partially from bowl guard housing.
 - A. Clip one of the reed switch wires to aid in pulling new reed switch wiring into pedestal.
 - B. Remove reed switch from mixer.

NOTE: If bowl guard housing is removed from mixer, note the number of gaskets used between reed switch housing and transmission case. Clean old gasket material from transmission case opening before reinstalling bowl guard housing.

New Style

1. Remove bowl guard switch housing and reed switch from transmission case as an assembly.



PLASTIC NUT NOT PRESENT ON ALL SWITCHES

2. Disconnect reed switch wires from wiring harness.
3. Remove gasket and clean old gasket material from transmission case inspection hole opening before reinstalling bowl guard housing.



4. Loosen set screw in reed switch housing and remove inner tube and reed switch.

Installation - Old Style

NOTE: If entire bowl guard switch assembly was removed, when installing assembly, use a gasket that is in good pliable condition free of cracks and cuts. Increasing the amount of gaskets between the old style reed switch housing and splash guard is the method used for adjusting reed switch actuation.

1. Pull replacement switch wires into pedestal area using wire that was left to be used as a pulling aid.
2. Route wiring up along side of pedestal and secure with P-Clip.
 - A. Continue routing wires to controls.

3. Position reed switch into bowl guard housing and secure into place with screw and locknut. Do not over-tighten hardware.
4. Reinstall BOWL GUARD ASSEMBLY and perform **Adjustment - Old Style Bowl Guard Switch** as outlined in this section.
5. Connect RED wire of reed switch to CON-C1 and BLACK wire to OL-C.
6. Perform **Check - Both Styles of Bowl Guard Switch** as outlined in this section. Adjust if necessary.
7. Reinstall TOP COVER.
8. Check mixer for proper operation.

Installation - New Style

1. Feed wires of replacement reed switch up through tubing of reed switch housing.
2. Position reed switch high (almost flush) inside tubing and snug set screw.
3. Connect reed switch wires to mixer wiring harness.
4. Reinstall BOWL GUARD ASSEMBLY and perform **Adjustment - New Style Bowl Guard Switch** as outlined in this section.
5. Perform **Check - Both Styles of Bowl Guard Switch** as outlined in this section. Adjust if necessary.

Check - Both Styles of Bowl Guard Switch

- Mixer must stop when wire cage assembly is moved away from full closed position.
 - Mixer must not run with wire cage assembly removed.
 - Mixer must run only when wire cage assembly is fully closed (centered - lever in slot - for old style).
 - For old style bowl guard switch:
 - The plastic switch plate must be in contact with the splash guard.
 - The metal housing of reed switch assembly must not touch the splash guard.
1. Raise bowl support up to stop (all the way up).
 2. Close wire cage.
 3. Apply power to mixer.
 4. Start mixer.
 5. Check bowl guard switch actuation.
 - A. Old style bowl guard switch.

- 1) Slowly open wire cage. The mixer must stop when the slot in the saddle of wire cage is more than 1/4" away from the lever mounted to the drip cup.

B. New style bowl guard switch.

- 1) Slowly open wire cage. The mixer must stop when the wire cage is moved away from the fully closed position.

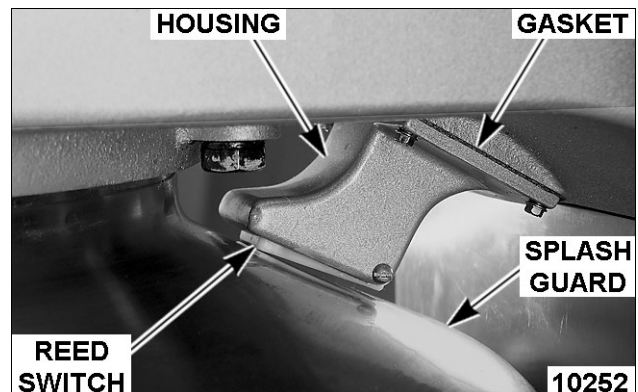
Adjustment - Old Style Bowl Guard Switch

NOTE: The spring loaded plastic switch plate must be in contact with splash guard without the metal housing of bowl guard switch touching the splash guard.

1. Install the splash guard and wire cage assembly.
2. Close wire cage (lever in slot).
3. Disconnect bowl guard switch wiring from the overload (OL) and contactor (CON).
 - A. With meter set to measure resistance, place meter leads across leads of reed switch.
 - 1) With wire cage closed, meter should indicate a closed circuit.

NOTE: If meter indicates an open reed switch regardless of wire cage position, check to see if magnet is present on wire cage.

4. Open wire cage while watching meter for change to an open circuit.
 - A. Reed switch must open when the slot in the saddle of wire cage becomes greater than 1/4" away from the lever mounted to the drip cup.
 - 1) If necessary, add or remove gasket(s) behind the housing until correct bowl guard switch operation is achieved.

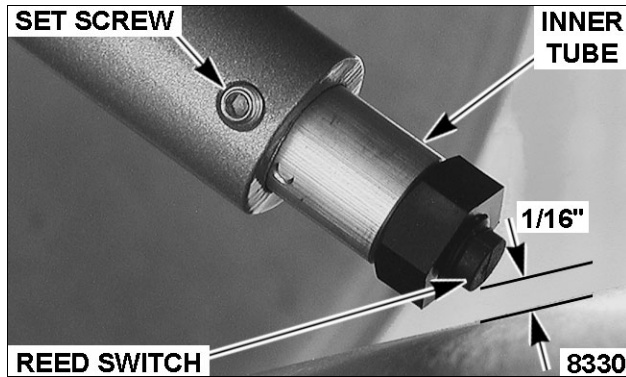


5. Connect bowl guard reed switch wiring to mixer wiring harness.
6. Reinstall switch plate.

7. Check bowl guard switch actuation and mixer for proper operation.

Adjustment - New Style Bowl Guard Switch

1. Begin with end of reed switch 1/16" away from splash guard.
 - A. Loosen set screw in tubing of reed switch housing.
 - B. Move reed switch to obtain 1/16" clearance.



- C. Tighten set screw.
2. Close wire cage fully.
3. Remove the start/stop switch plate from mixer.

4. Disconnect bowl guard switch wiring from wiring harness.

- A. With meter set to measure resistance, place meter leads across leads of reed switch.

- 1) With wire cage closed, meter should indicate a closed circuit.

NOTE: If meter indicates an open reed switch regardless of wire cage position, check to see if magnet is present on wire cage.

5. Slowly open wire cage. Reed switch contacts should open as wire cage moves away from closed position (maximum 1/4" movement before switch contacts open allowed).

- A. Raise or lower reed switch inside bowl guard switch housing as necessary until correct bowl guard switch operation is achieved.

- B. Tighten bowl guard assembly set screw.

6. Connect bowl guard reed switch wiring to mixer wiring harness.

7. Reinstall switch plate.

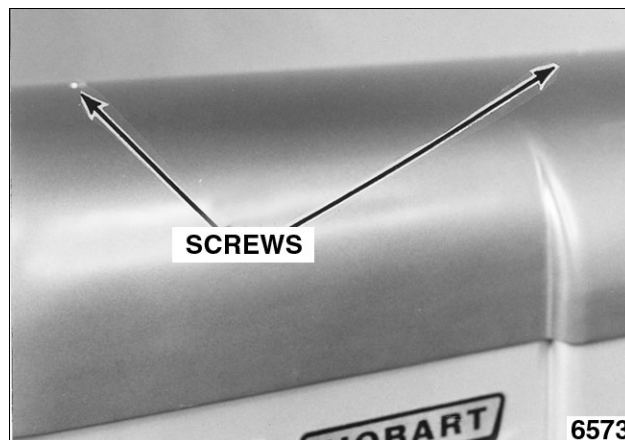
8. Check bowl guard switch and mixer for proper operation.

TOP COVER ASSEMBLY

Removal

WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AT THE MAIN CIRCUIT BOX. PLACE A TAG ON THE CIRCUIT BOX INDICATING THE CIRCUIT IS BEING SERVICED.

1. Remove the two screws and remove top cover. The longer of the two screws secures the back of the top cover to the mixer.



2. Reassemble in reverse order.

PLANETARY

TECHNICAL NOTES

The oil pump was removed from the planetary on late production mixers. Refer to the table below for ML number information. Those mixers without an oil pump are to be lubricated with 4 oz. Chevron FM EP NLGI-2 applied to the internal pinion gear and the internal gear on the planetary.

ML NUMBERS FOR MIXERS PRODUCED WITHOUT A PLANETARY OIL PUMP		
Model	ML	Description
H600	134189	Stainless Steel
	134191	Painted
	134203	Correctional
L800	134194	Painted
	134204	Correctional
	134205	Tim Horton
P660	134198	Painted
	134200	Sbarro's

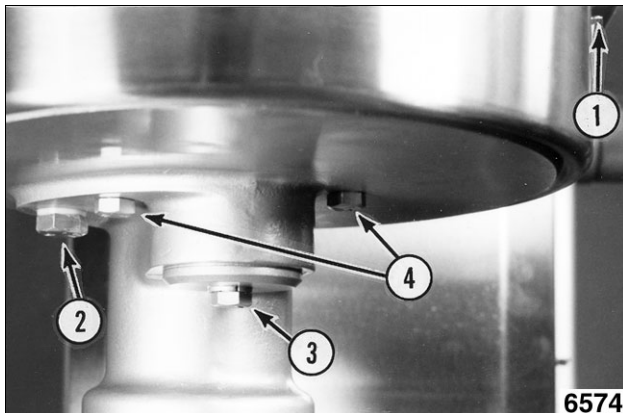
PLANETARY ASSEMBLY



WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

Removal

1. Lower bowl support.
2. Remove agitator, bowl and BOWL GUARD (or drip cup, 1, photo 6574).
3. Drain planetary oil by removing drain plug (2, photo 6574).



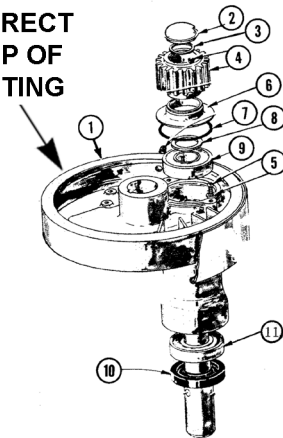
CAUTION: support planetary while removing retaining screw to prevent planetary from dropping.

NOTE: To keep planetary shaft from turning while removing the retaining screw, install an agitator attachment and hold it while loosening the retaining screw.

4. Remove retaining screw (3, photo 6574).

CAUTION: If a pry bar is used between the planetary and internal gear, always pry down so that pressure is not applied directly to the cast iron lip of planetary (1, Fig. 10287). Replace planetary if lip is damaged.

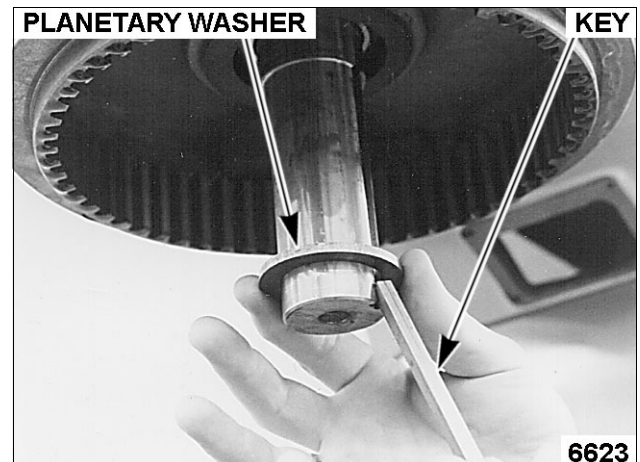
DO NOT APPLY DIRECT PRESSURE TO LIP OF PLANETARY CASTING



10287

NOTE: Should removal of planetary prove to be difficult, two tapped holes (4, photo 6574) are provided on opposite sides of planetary center for use in anchoring a puller. Remove cap screws to gain access to the holes. Apply sealant to threads of cap screws then reinstall cap screws during reassembly of planetary.

5. Carefully slide planetary from planetary shaft.
6. Remove the planetary washer (chamfer side up toward transmission housing) and key.

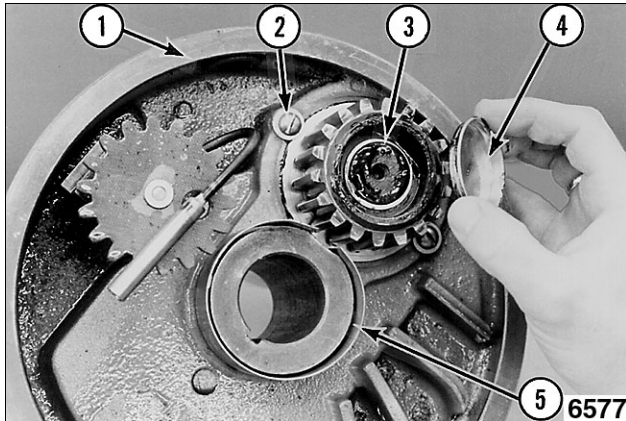


6623

Disassembly

AGITATOR SHAFT

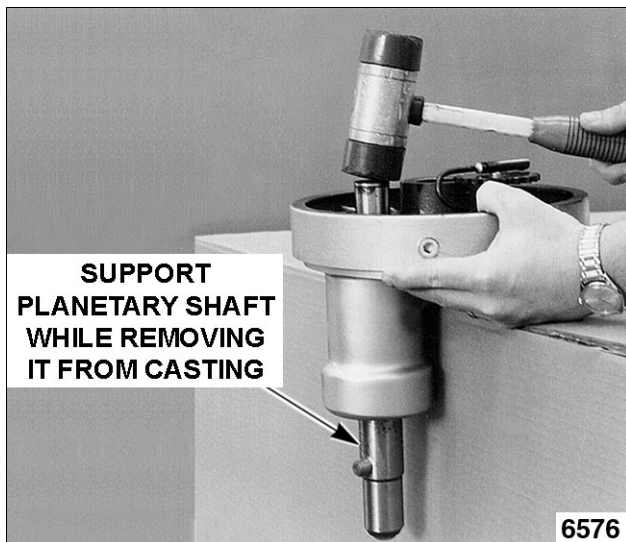
1. Pry off oil retaining cap (4, photo 6577).



2. Remove retaining ring (3, photo 6577).
3. Remove pinion gear and key.

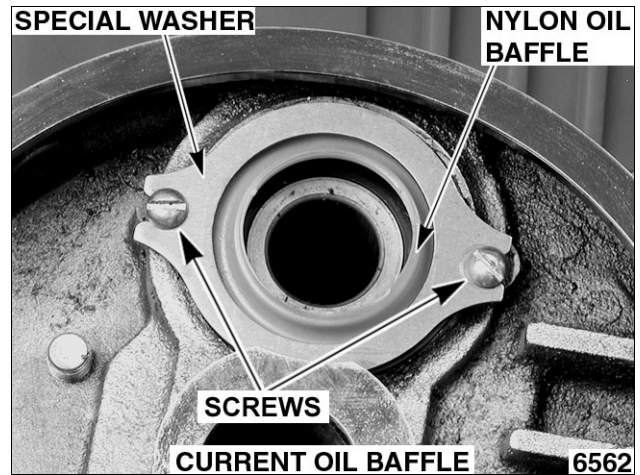
CAUTION: Support planetary shaft while driving shaft from planetary. Shaft will fall freely when pressed out of bearings.

4. Using a rubber mallet, carefully drive the agitator shaft down and free of the planetary.

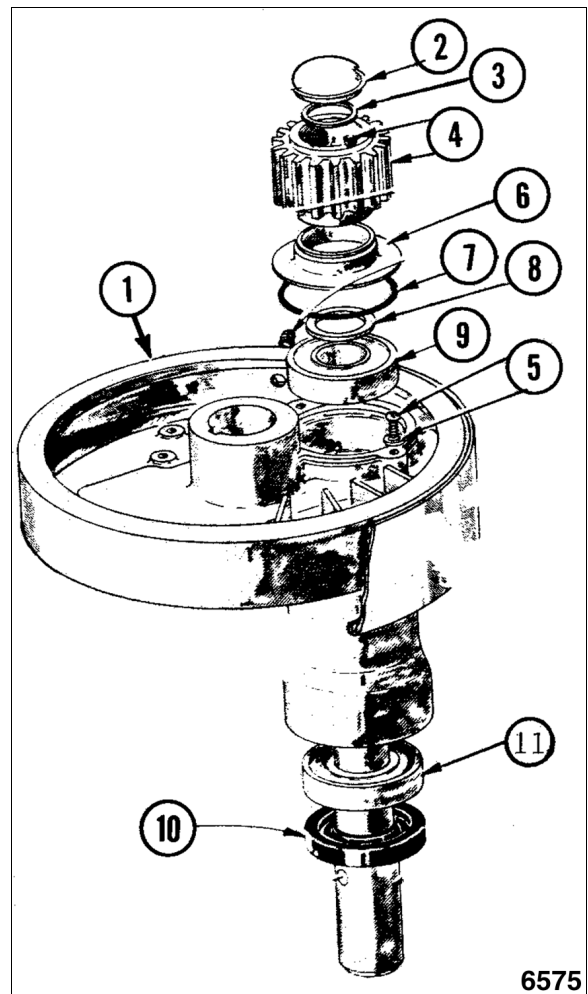


5. Remove two screws and lock washers that hold special washer and oil baffle in place.

NOTE: The original oil baffle was made from carbon steel and was replaced with an oil baffle made of nylon. The nylon oil baffle requires a special washer to secure the oil baffle in position. Both oil baffles install the same way. Discard original washers when using special washer.



6. Remove oil baffle (6, fig. 6575), O-ring (7, fig. 6575), and shim (8, fig. 6575).



NOTE: Check condition of O-ring on the oil baffle. Replace if necessary.

7. Remove upper bearing (9, fig. 6575).
8. Remove oil seal (10, fig. 6575) and lower bearing (11, fig. 6575) from bottom of planetary.

NOTE: Always install a new seal in bottom of planetary when reassembling. Place a light coating of lubricant on the seal lip to eliminate squealing.

9. Place a light coating of Permatex # 2, or similar sealer on seat of oil retaining cap (2, Fig. 6575) before reassembling.
10. Reassemble agitator shaft in reverse order.

AGITATOR SHAFT PIN

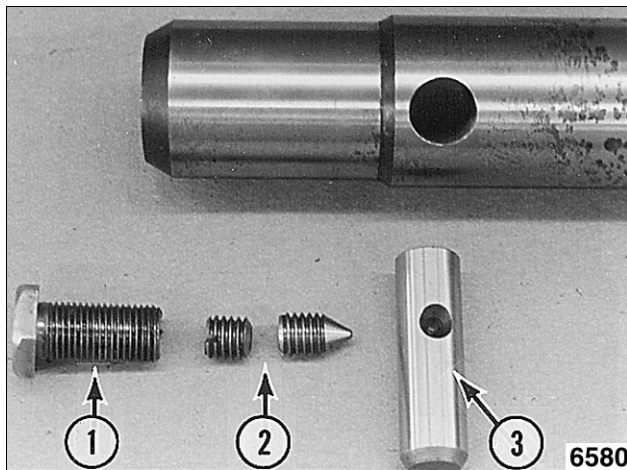


WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

1. Remove plug screw (1, photo 6580).
2. Remove the two set screws (2, photo 6580).

NOTE: When reassembling, make certain that the pointed set screw seats in hole of pin.

3. Remove pin (3, photo 6580).
4. Reassemble in reverse order.



PLANETARY OIL PUMP (Where Applicable)

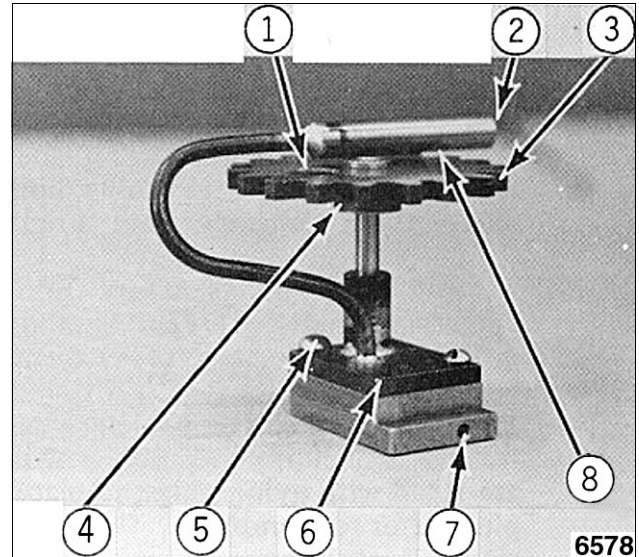
NOTE: Check the oil pump inlet (7, photo 6578) and outlet (2, photo 6578) holes to verify they are not clogged. If there is any oil in the planetary cavity, a small amount of it should flow from the outlet tube when the fiber conveying gear (3, photo 6578) is turned by hand. A little oil should also come out of the small hole (8, photo 6578) and drip on the conveying gear.

Disassembly

1. Remove oil pump assembly from planetary. For accessing the mounting screws, align the thru hole in conveying gear with screw to be removed (1, photo 6578).

NOTE: Only two screws secure the oil pump assembly to the planetary casting. The screws are opposite each other on the oil pump assembly. As shown in photo 6578, only one screw, number 6 can be seen.

- A. Remove two mounting screws (only one location shown) (6, photo 6578).

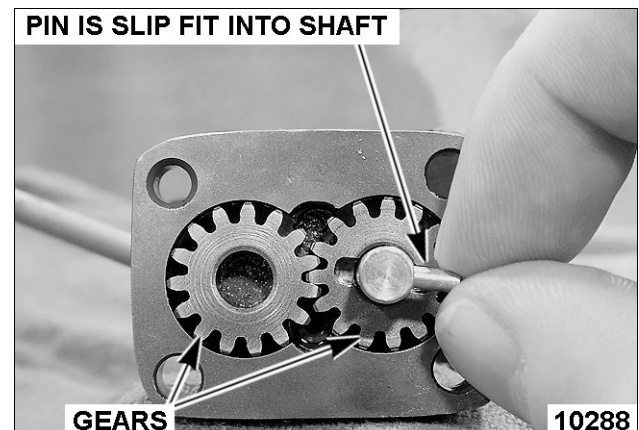


THREE PIECE OIL PUMP BODY SHOWN

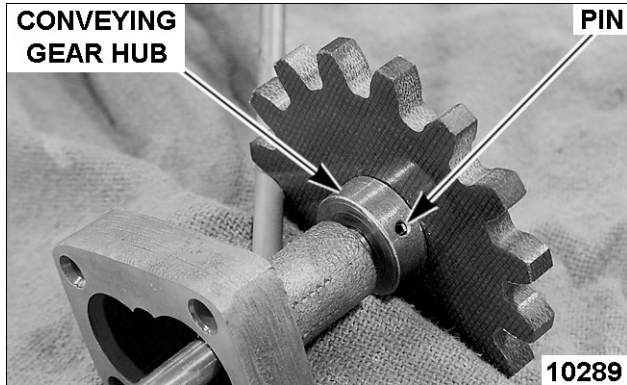
2. Remove two screws (5, photo 6578) that hold the top, body, and bottom plates together to gain access to pump gears.

NOTE: In later model oil pumps, the top and body sections of the three-piece oil pump body were combined into a single-piece construction for simplification.

3. Remove pin from shaft and remove gears.



4. Drive pin from hub (4, photo 6578) of conveying gear.

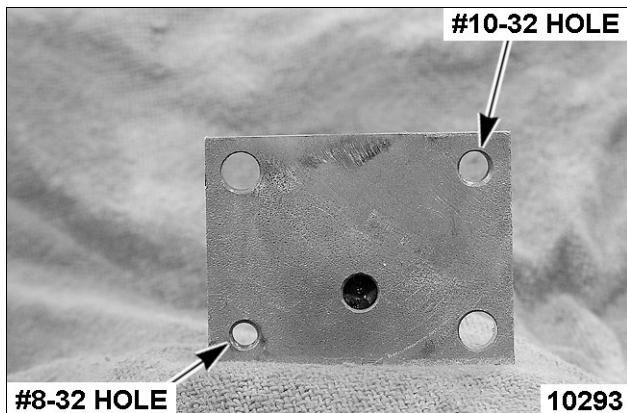


Assembly

1. Install conveying gear (hub side down) onto oil pump shaft. Secure by driving pin into position.
2. Reinstall slotted and non-slotted oil pump gears into housing and tube assembly. Slotted gear is to be positioned over thru hole in housing and tube assembly with slotted surface visible.
3. Reinstall oil pump shaft into housing and tube assembly. Allow shaft to pass through slotted gear.
4. Reinstall pin into oil shaft. Pull conveying gear away from housing and tube assembly to seat pin into slotted gear.

NOTE: Different size screws are used on the oil pump to assure correct installation of bottom plate onto housing and tube assembly.

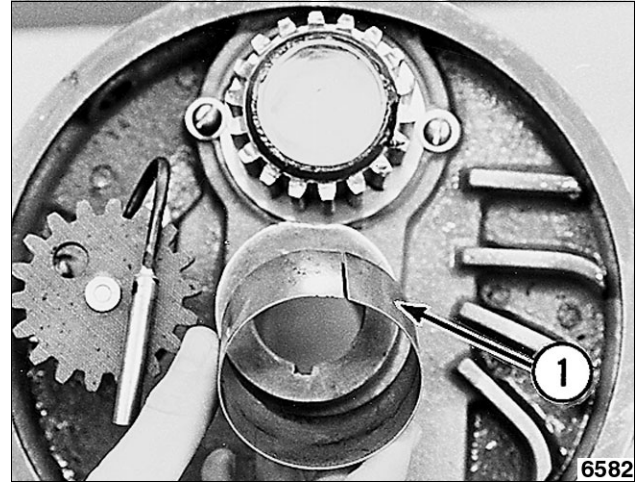
5. Reinstall oil pump bottom plate and secure with one 8-32 and one 10-32 screws.



6. Reinstall oil pump into planetary and secure with screws.

PLANETARY OIL SHIELD

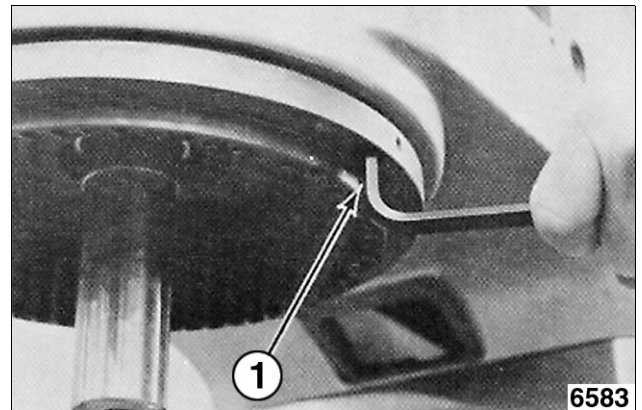
NOTE: The planetary oil shield (1, photo 6582) keeps oil from being sprayed onto the planetary shaft at high speed from the pump conveying gear. Be sure to replace shield if it is removed. Install oil shield with opening facing away from conveying gear.



INTERNAL GEAR

Removal

1. Perform PLANETARY ASSEMBLY REMOVAL as outlined in this section.
2. Loosen, but do not remove, the internal gear mounting bolts (1, photo 6583).

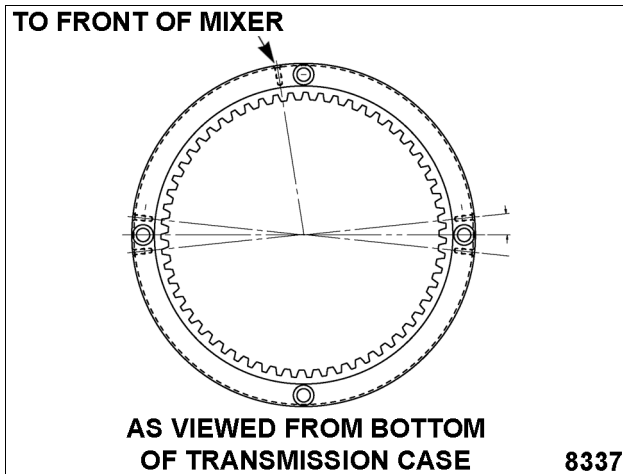


3. Using a lead mallet, tap the outside of internal gear to loosen gear from transmission housing.
4. Supporting the internal gear, remove the mounting bolts and lock washers. Remove internal gear.

Installation

1. Thoroughly clean internal gear and gear seat in the bottom of transmission housing.
2. Coat top surface of internal gear with Permatex #2 or equivalent.

- Place internal gear in position and loosely secure with mounting bolts and lock washers. Make sure the tapped bowl guard mounting holes are positioned as shown.



- Alternate the tightening of all mounting bolts while tapping the internal gear with a lead mallet to assure proper seating.
- Perform PLANETARY INSTALLATION as outlined in this section.

PLANETARY INSTALLATION

CAUTION: Exercise care when reinstalling planetary on mixer, carefully mesh fiber conveying gear of the oil pump with the internal gear to prevent damage to the fiber gear.

- If planetary oil pump is not present, apply 4 oz. Chevron FM EP NLGI 2 to the internal pinion gear and the internal gear on the planetary.
- Install planetary assembly in reverse order of removal.
- If an oil pump is present in planetary assembly, fill planetary with oil (6 Fl. oz., EXXON SPARTAN EP150) after planetary assembly is installed.

TRANSMISSION

TECHNICAL NOTES

Refer to the beginning of CLUTCH SHAFT ASSEMBLY, PLANETARY SHAFT ASSEMBLY and #12 ATTACHMENT HUB ASSEMBLY for important changes that have occurred throughout the production period. Additional service information pertaining to oil leaking from the attachment hub is discussed in #12 ATTACHMENT HUB ASSEMBLY.

DISASSEMBLY OF TRANSMISSION



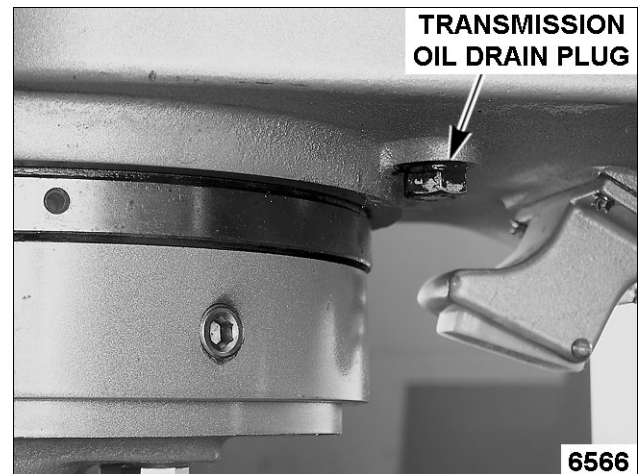
WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

- Remove TOP COVER ASSEMBLY.

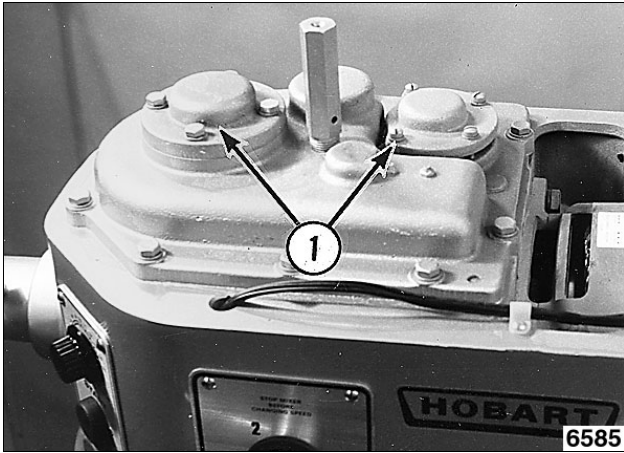
NOTE: Before proceeding, discharge the capacitor on mixers equipped with a power bowl lift.

- Remove PLANETARY ASSEMBLY as outlined in PLANETARY.
- Remove planetary key and washer.

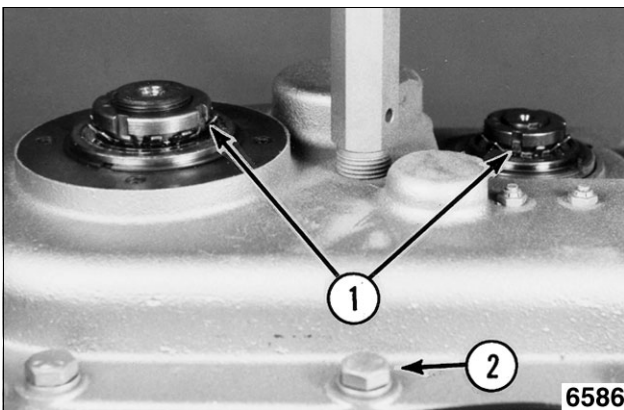
- Drain transmission oil by removing drain plug.



- Remove the worm shaft and planetary shaft bearing retainer covers (1, photo 6585).

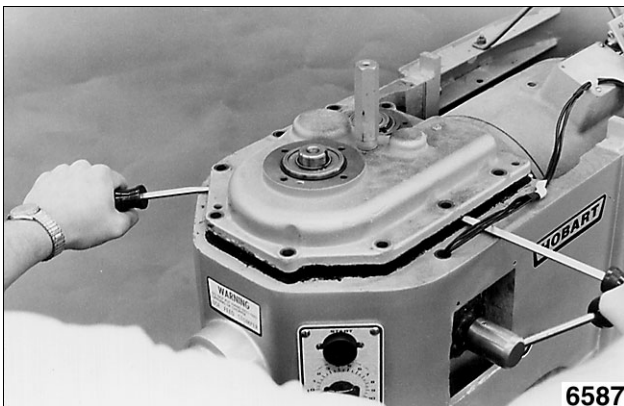


6. Bend down the tabs on the worm shaft and planetary shaft lock washers (1, photo 6586). Remove special bearing locknuts and washers.

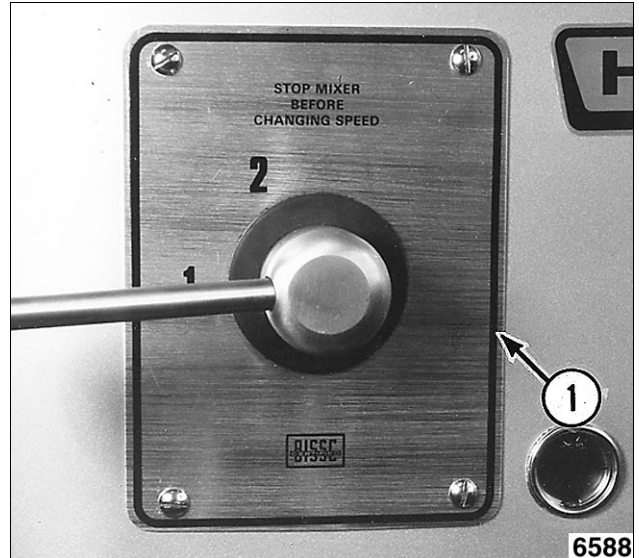


CAUTION: Use care when prying cover off transmission case. Do not pinch or cut wires with pry tool.

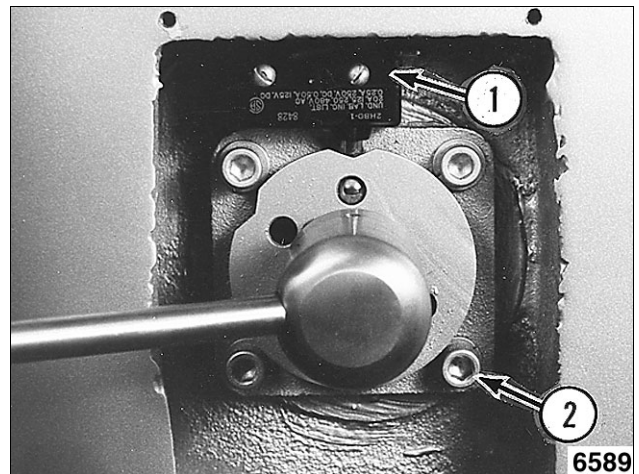
7. Remove the bolts and lock washers holding down the transmission cover and carefully pry the cover off (photo 6587).



8. Remove shift selector plate (1, photo 6588).



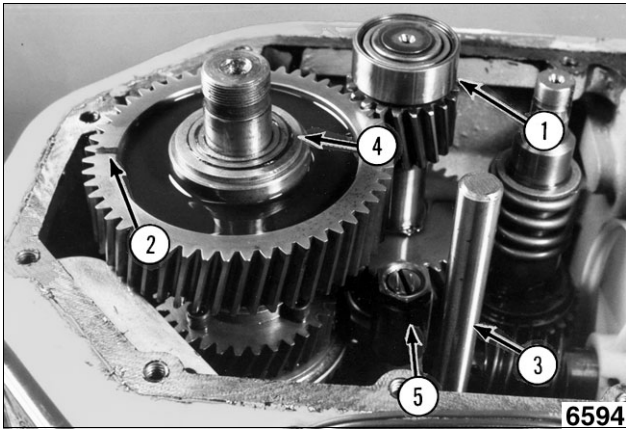
9. On timer equipped mixers, remove the microswitch (1, photo 6589) located above cam of speed selector.
10. Remove speed selector shifter assembly (2, photo 6589).



11. Remove the ball bearing from clutch shaft (1, photo 6594).

NOTE: Before removing top gear of the planetary shaft, mark it so that same side of gear will be up when reassembling.

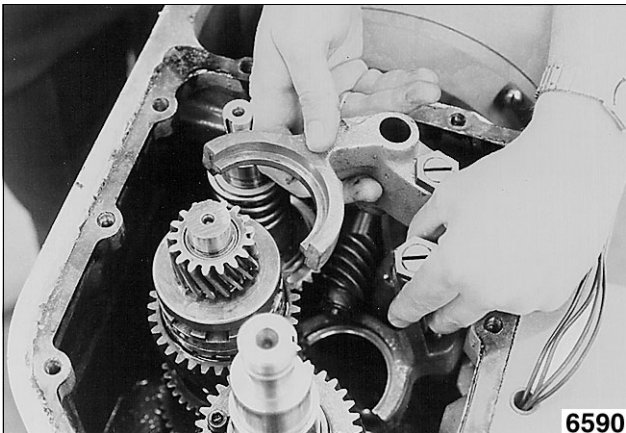
12. Remove planetary shaft assembly shim (4, photo 6594) and top gear (2, photo 6594).
13. Place a punch through the hole in shifting rod and remove rod (3, photo 6594).



14. Remove shifting yoke. Refer to part A (H600 and L800) or B (P660) for model being serviced.

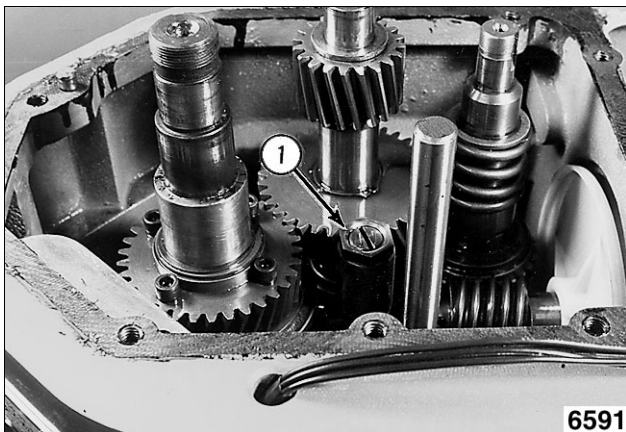
A. Models H600 and L800.

- 1) Carefully remove upper and lower shifting yokes (photo 6590).

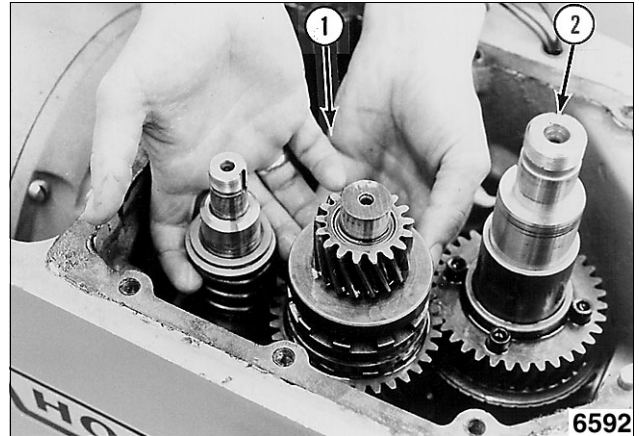


B. Model P660.

- 1) Carefully remove lower shifting yoke (1, photo 6591).

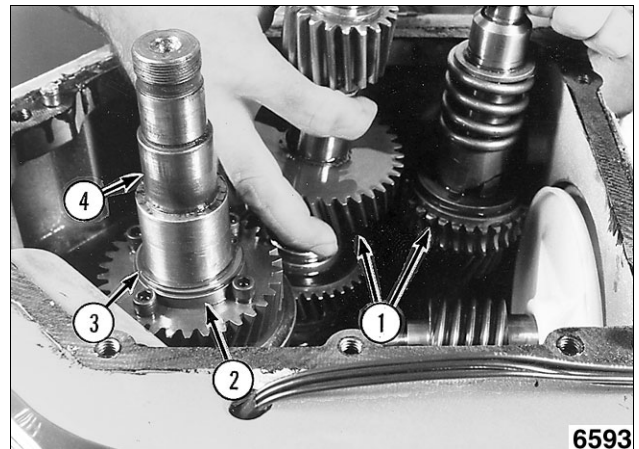


15. Remove clutch shaft and worm shaft assemblies together (1, photo 6592).



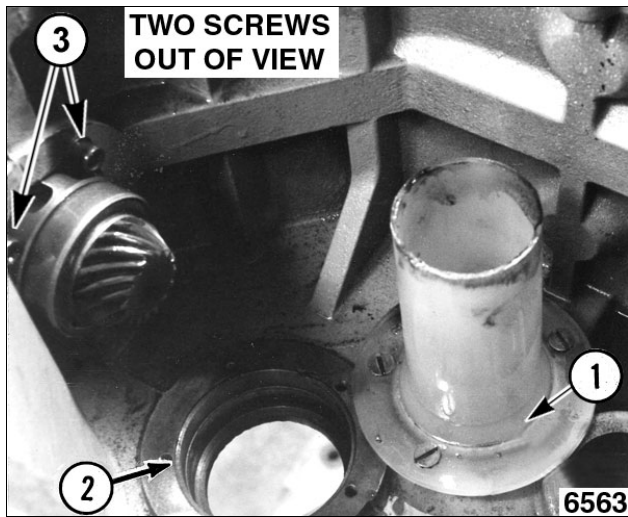
16. Remove planetary shaft assembly (2, photo 6592).

CAUTION: Do not use excessive force when removing the planetary shaft assembly because in late model mixers, the chimney is plastic and may crack. If shaft assembly cannot be removed with minimal pressure, remove snap ring (3, photo 6593) if present, and slide the lower planetary and bevel gear (2, photo 6593) from shaft. Remove chimney before pulling shaft.



NOTE: Once the chimney is removed, the attachment hub can be removed from the transmission housing by removing the attachment hub screws (3, photo 6563). Refer to #12 ATTACHMENT HUB ASSEMBLY for complete removal procedure.

17. Remove chimney (1, photo 6563) to gain access to lower ball bearing of planetary shaft (2, photo 6563).



ASSEMBLY OF TRANSMISSION

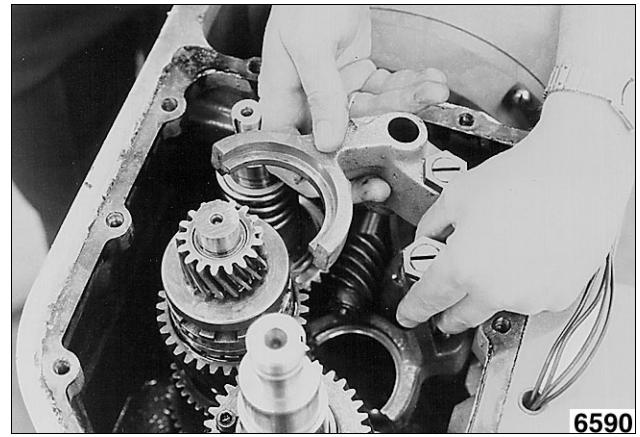
1. Thoroughly clean transmission case and reinstall drain plug.
2. Check each assembly prior to installation to verify there are no damaged, dirty or worn parts.
3. If attachment hub assembly was removed, install it at this time.

NOTE: The individual parts of the planetary shaft assembly are assembled in the transmission housing.

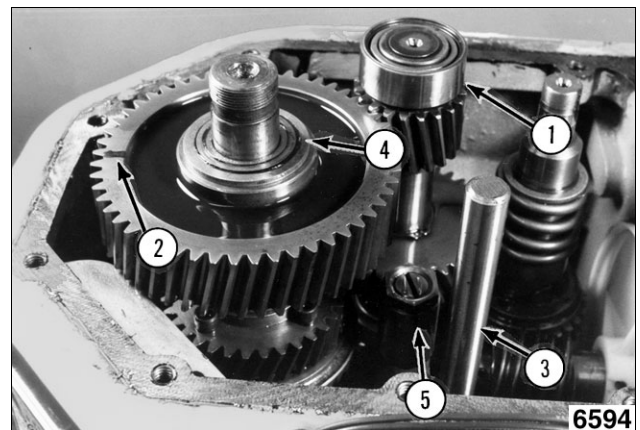
4. Perform PLANETARY SHAFT ASSEMBLY - INSTALLATION/ASSEMBLY as outlined in this section.

NOTE: The worm gear shaft assembly has a self-aligning lower bearing and must be installed carefully to prevent the bearing from cocking in its seat.

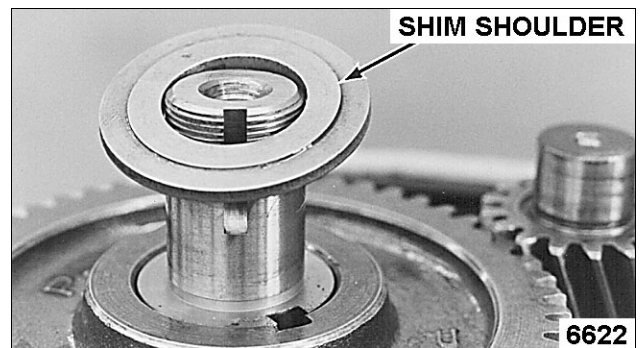
5. Install the worm gear shaft assembly.
6. Carefully raise the worm gear shaft assembly far enough to slip the clutch shaft assembly in place without pulling the self-aligning bearing out of its seat.
 - A. Install the clutch shaft assembly.
7. Install the shifting yoke(s).
 - A. H600/L800 - Install the upper and lower shifting yokes together and insert the shifter shaft.



- B. P660 - Install the lower shifting yoke (5, photo 6594) and insert the shifter shaft (3, photo 6594).



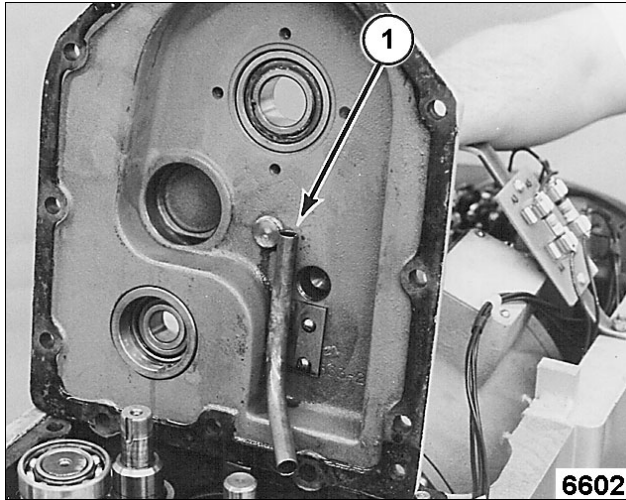
8. Install the planetary upper gear and key, with tall part of hub (marked side) (2, photo 6594) to the top of machine on the planetary shaft.
9. Install shim with shoulder side up to top of machine.



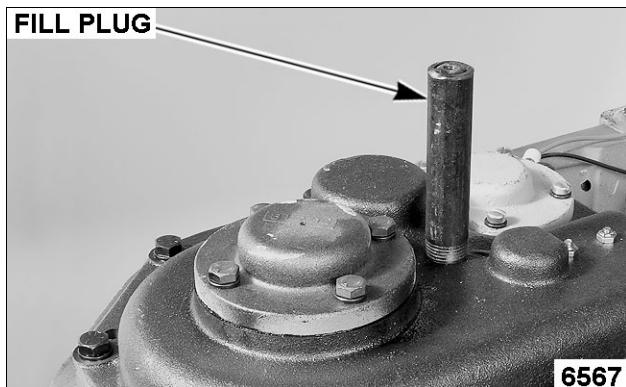
10. Install upper ball bearing on clutch shaft assembly.
11. Reinstall the planetary washer and key.
12. Refer to PLANETARY section and perform PLANETARY INSTALLATION. Also install BOWL GUARD.
13. Turn the motor fan slowly by hand to check operation of transmission.

14. Perform GEAR SELECTOR ASSEMBLY - INSTALLATION as outlined in this section.

NOTE: Before installing top cover, check the condition of the oil delivery tube.



15. Lightly coat lip of top cover with Permatex #2 or an equivalent sealer.
16. Verify fill plug (also used as a vent tube) in top cover is free of debris.



17. Carefully seat top cover over the dowels locating it on the transmission housing.
18. Install lock washers and bolts. Tighten bolts in an alternating pattern.
19. If new parts have been installed on the worm gear shaft, vertical adjustment of the shaft is necessary. Refer to WORM GEAR SHAFT ASSEMBLY - VERTICAL ADJUSTMENT.
20. Service the transmission with oil.

NOTE: Inspect the condition of the planetary shaft and worm gear shaft locking washers. Make sure that inner lock tab of washer is present and in good condition. Replace if necessary.

21. Install the planetary shaft and worm gear shaft locking washers and special bearing locknuts.
 - A. Tighten special bearing locknuts.

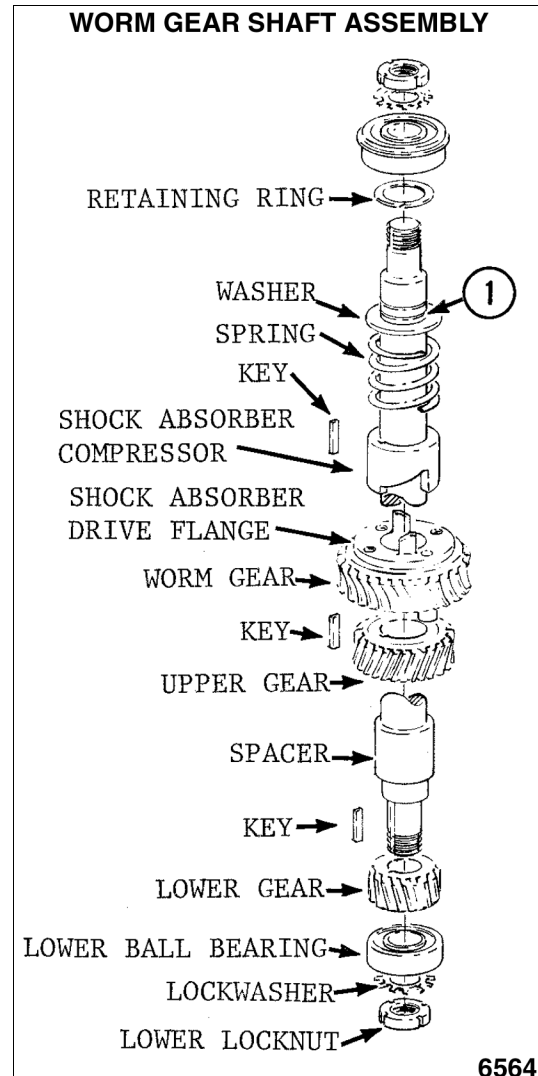
- B. Bend tab(s) of locking washer, more than one if possible, into notch(es) of special bearing locknut.

22. Reinstall planetary shaft and worm gear shaft bearing retainer covers.
23. Check mixer for proper operation in all speeds.
24. Reinstall top cover.

WORM GEAR SHAFT ASSEMBLY

Disassembly

NOTE: Refer to Fig 6564.



1. Disassemble TRANSMISSION as outlined in this section to access worm gear shaft assembly.
2. Remove lower lock nut and washer.
3. Remove lower ball bearing.
4. Remove lower gear and key.
5. Remove spacer, upper gear and key.

6. Remove worm gear and shock absorber drive flange.

NOTE: If necessary, remove the screws to separate the drive flange from the worm gear.

7. Slide shock absorber compressor and key off shaft.

NOTE: When reassembling, make certain that retaining ring is installed in the lower groove on the shaft (1, Fig. 6564).

8. Remove shock absorber spring, washer, and retaining ring.

Assembly

NOTE: Make certain that the retaining ring is installed in the lower groove on shaft. Newer shafts will only have one groove machined into shaft.

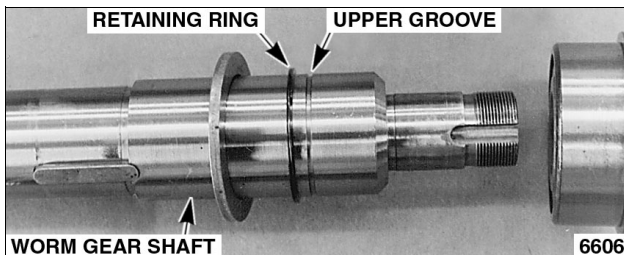
1. Assembly of the worm gear shaft assembly is the reverse order of removal.

SHOCK ABSORBER ADJUSTMENTS

The shock absorber spring tension is factory set for normal loads. Varying loads could cause the shock absorber to bump and be mistaken as gear trouble. If bumping occurs, adjust the tension applied to the shock absorber as outlined below.

Tension Adjustment:

1. Remove WORM GEAR SHAFT ASSEMBLY as outlined in TRANSMISSION DISASSEMBLY.
2. Reposition shock absorber retaining ring from the lower groove to the upper groove.

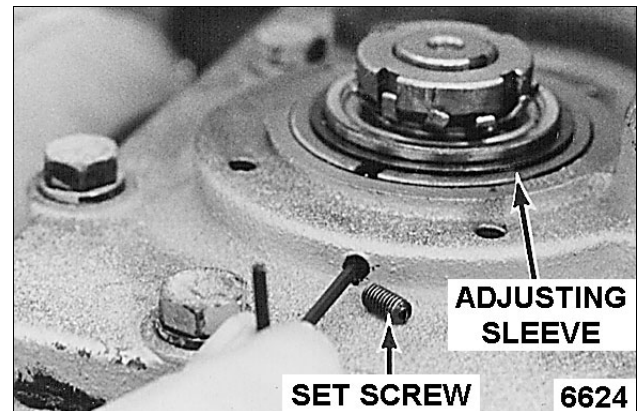


UPPER GROOVE NOT PRESENT ON ALL

3. Perform TRANSMISSION - ASSEMBLY.
4. Check for proper operation.

VERTICAL ADJUSTMENT

1. Remove the two set screws that lock the adjusting sleeve into place.



2. Slowly turn the adjusting sleeve clockwise while turning the mixer motor fan by hand.
3. Mark the exact spot of the adjusting sleeve on the casting where the motor shaft begins to bind.
4. Turn the adjusting screw counterclockwise until the motor shaft begins to bind.
 - A. Mark the exact spot of the adjusting sleeve on the casting.
5. Measure the distance between the two extremes and mark the halfway point on the casting.
6. Turn the adjusting screw midway between the top location and the halfway point. This will position the worm gear for best operation.

CAUTION: For the following step, be careful not to drill through the sleeve into the bearing.

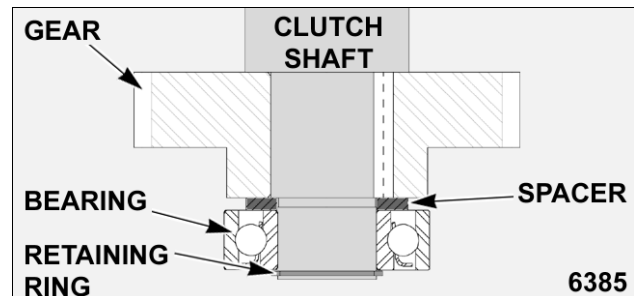
7. Spot the adjusting sleeve for the set screw.
 - A. Drill 1/32" into the sleeve using the set screw hole as a guide.
8. Reinstall the set screws to lock the adjusting sleeve in place.

CLUTCH SHAFT ASSEMBLY

CHANGES

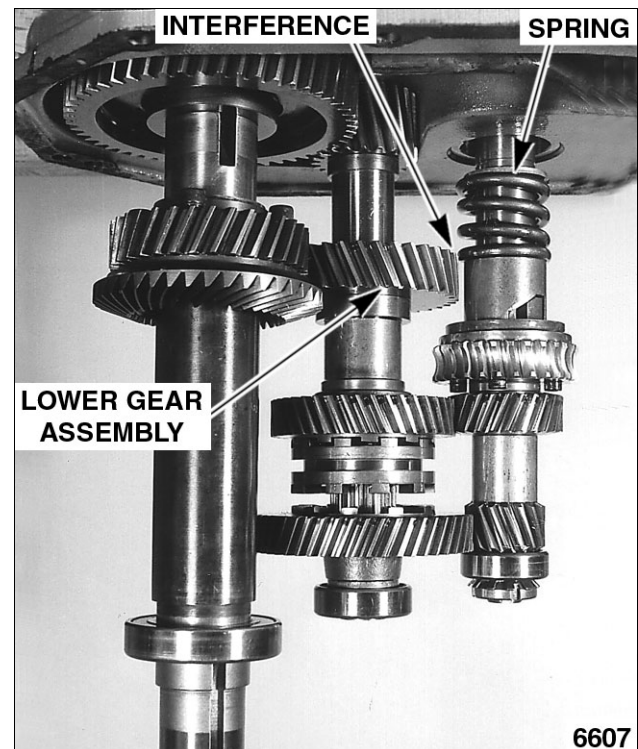
Models H600/L800/P660

A stepped spacer contacting the inner race of the lower clutch bearing was used on H600/L800/P660 mixers from January 2000 to January 24, 2001. Mixers after this date were built using the original flat spacer. If found on a mixer, the stepped spacer should be replaced whenever servicing the clutch shaft assembly. Consult the parts catalog for correct part number.



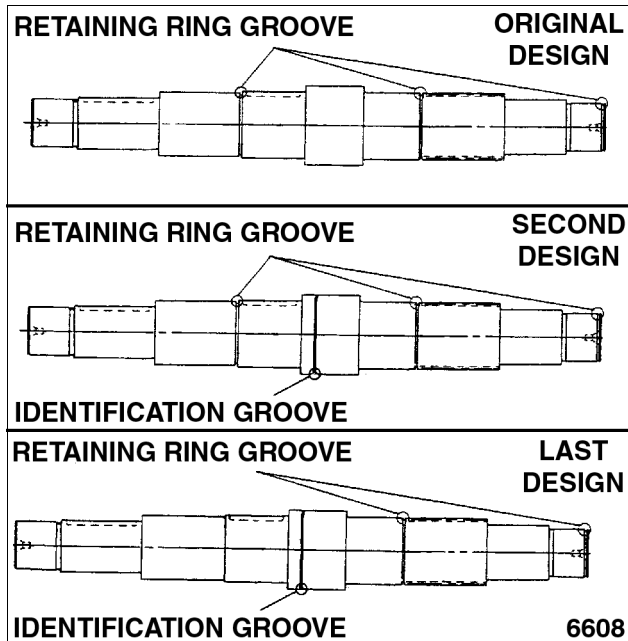
Model P660

The lower gear assembly in early production P660 mixers was found to be rubbing the spring and producing an audible click in the transmission. Those early mixers had a washer added between the spring and shock absorber compressor to provide clearance between the gear and spring. The lower gear received a chamfer edge to provide the necessary clearance and also eliminate the extra washer. Should a lower gear with a chamfer edge be installed into a mixer that had the extra washer previously installed between the spring and shock absorber, remove the washer from the worm gear shaft assembly.



Model P660

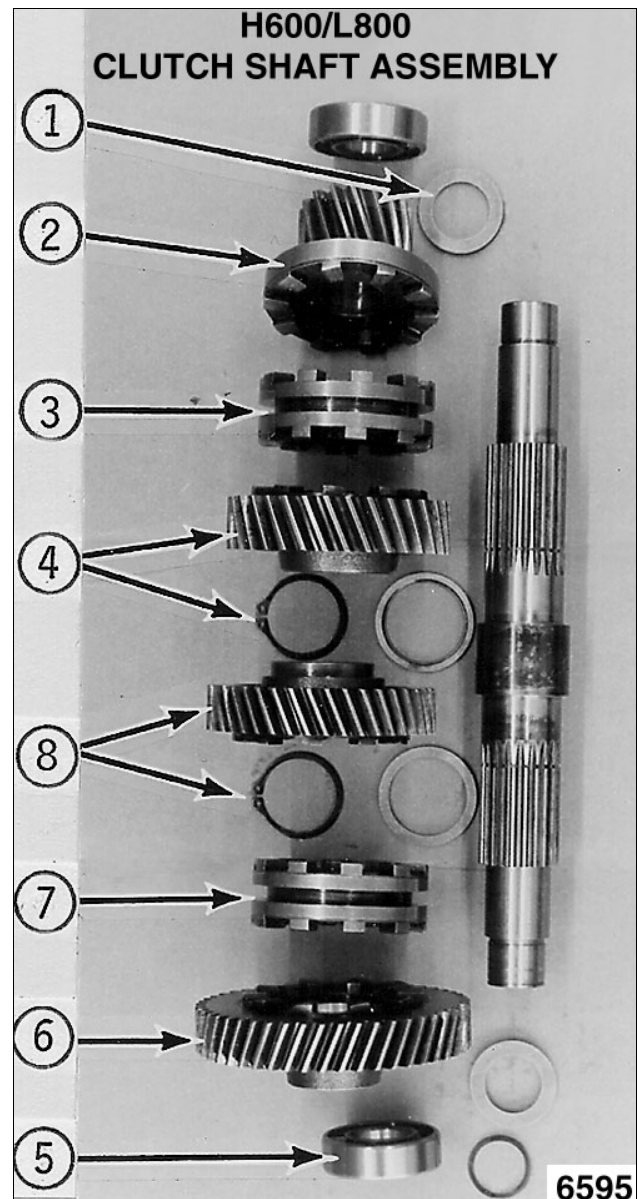
The clutch shaft assembly was redesigned in February, 1994 to increase shaft strength. If an original or second design clutch shaft is ordered, a replacement kit will be sent for those parts that will not fit onto the last design shaft. Use the following illustration to identify the clutch shaft.

**Model P660**

In March 1988 the key located at the top of the clutch shaft in the upper gear assembly was changed to a hardened key to eliminate nuisance shearing of the key. Keys listed in the parts catalog are of a hardened type.

DISASSEMBLY H600/L800

1. Remove spacer (1, photo 6595).
2. Remove upper clutch and upper gear assembly (2, photo 6595).
3. Remove shifting clutch (3, photo 6595).
4. Remove retaining ring, upper clutch, lower gear assembly, and washer (4, photo 6595).
5. Remove lower retaining ring, ball bearing, and washer (5, photo 6595).
6. Remove lower clutch and lower gear assembly (6, photo 6595).
7. Remove shifting clutch (7, photo 6595).
8. Remove retaining ring, lower spacer, and lower clutch. Also remove the upper gear assembly (8, photo 6595).



9. Reassemble parts in reverse order of removal.

DISASSEMBLY P660 - TWO SPEED CLUTCH SHAFT (Figs. 6596, 6599)

CAUTION: * Spacer (Fig. 6599) is stepped (inside area raised), and must be installed toward the upper gear. If not installed properly, damage to the clutch shaft could occur.

NOTE: Some large batch sizes for National Chains have been approved by Hobart Engineering in Troy, OH. If it is suspected that the batch size is too large, call Field Engineering, National Service and verify its size before indicating to the customer that the mixer may be overloaded.

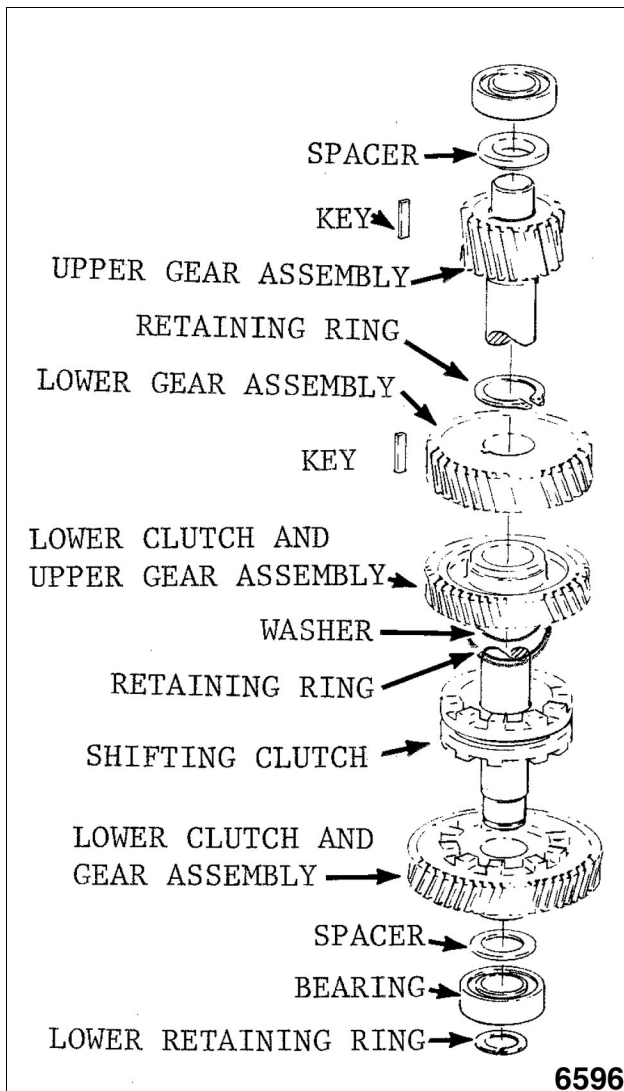
NOTE: In February 1994, the clutch shaft was redesigned on model P660 mixers. A gear clutch spacer is now used eliminating the retaining ring between the upper and lower gear assemblies. Whenever a replacement clutch shaft using a retaining ring is ordered, a new clutch shaft assembly will be sent.

1. Remove the spacer.
2. Remove the upper gear assembly and key.
3. Remove the retaining ring, lower gear assembly and key.

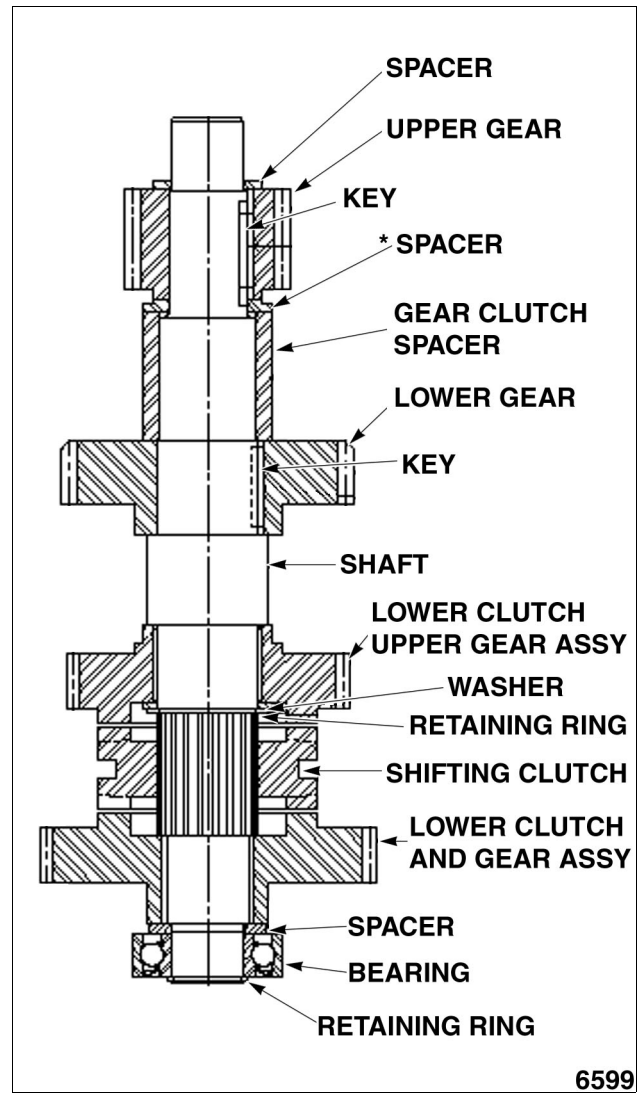
4. Remove the lower retaining ring, ball bearing and washer.
5. Remove the lower clutch and lower gear assembly.
6. Remove the retaining ring, washer and lower clutch/upper gear assembly.

CAUTION: * Spacer (Fig. 6599) is stepped (inside area raised), and must be installed toward the upper gear. If not installed properly, damage to the clutch shaft could occur.

7. Reassemble parts in reverse order of removal.



ORIGINAL P660 CLUTCH SHAFT ASSEMBLY

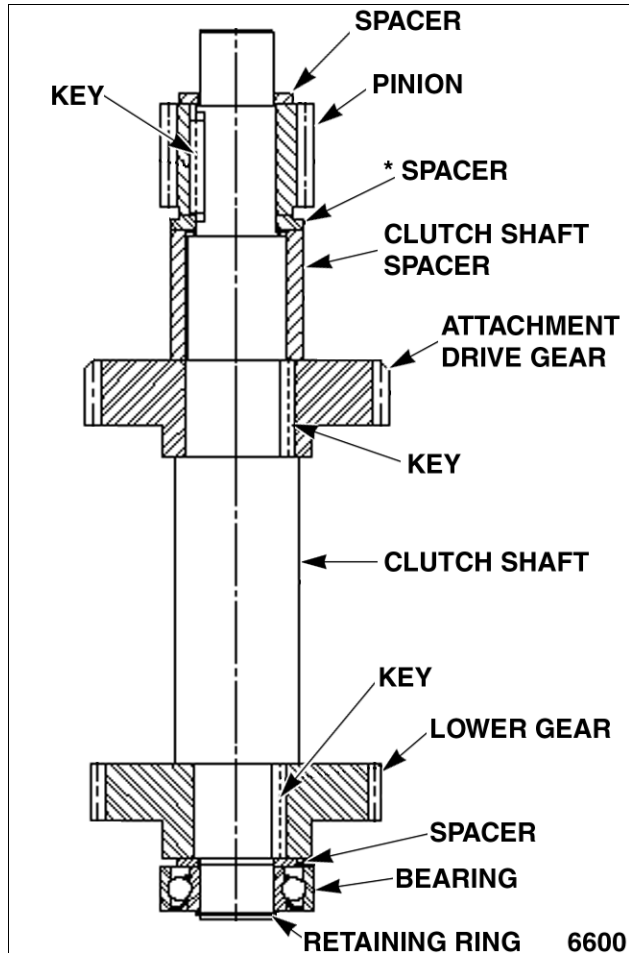


P660 CLUTCH SHAFT ASSY. AS OF 2/94

DISASSEMBLY P660 - Single Speed Clutch Shaft (Fig. 6600)

NOTE: The function of the clutch shaft in the single speed mixer is to simply transfer power from the worm shaft to the planetary shaft.

1. Remove top spacer.
2. Remove upper pinion assembly and key.
3. Remove gear clutch spacer, attachment drive gear and key.
4. Remove lower retaining ring, ball bearing and washer.
5. Remove retaining ring, washer, lower clutch and upper gear assembly.



P660 SINGLE SPEED CLUTCH SHAFT ASSY.

* **CAUTION:** Spacer (Fig. 6600) is stepped (inside area raised), and must be installed toward the upper gear. If not installed properly, damage to the clutch shaft could occur.

ASSEMBLY

Models H600/L800

NOTE: All gears on the clutch shaft assembly must be free to turn on the shaft and the clutches should slide freely up and down on the splines. Should a clutch seem to bind, take it off and turn it to a new position on the spline. Check movement again.

Model H600

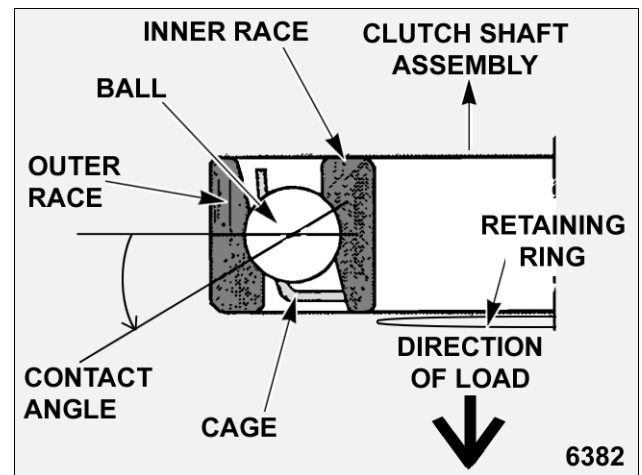
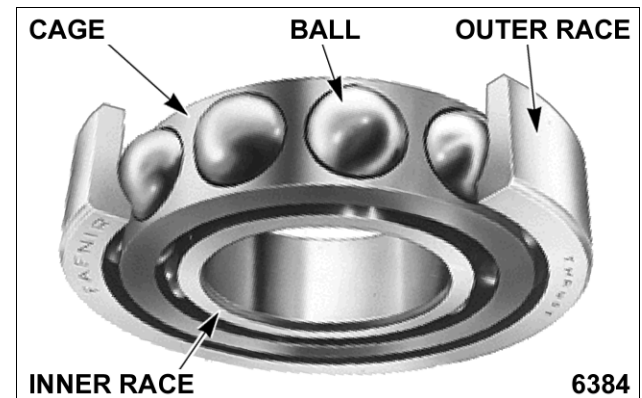
1. Reassemble parts in reverse order of removal.

Model L800

CAUTION: If the angular contact ball bearing on model L800 is installed incorrectly, it will separate and result in premature bearing failure.

NOTE: The lower bearing must be installed to take downward thrust. The angular bearing must be installed as shown with the visible ball section of the angular bearing toward the clutch shaft assembly. The cage of the bearing will be toward the retaining ring.

Unlike a radial contact ball bearing whose inner to outer race contact point is a 90° angle to the shaft, the angular contact ball bearing's contact point is shifted downward at a 30° or 40° angle to allow for a heavier axial load.



ANGULAR CONTACT BALL BEARING

1. Reassemble parts in reverse order of removal.

Model P660 - Two Speed Clutch Shaft

NOTE: The two lower gears on the clutch shaft assembly must be free to turn on the shaft and the clutch should slide freely up and down on the splines. Should the clutch seem to bind, take it off, turn it to a new position and check it again.

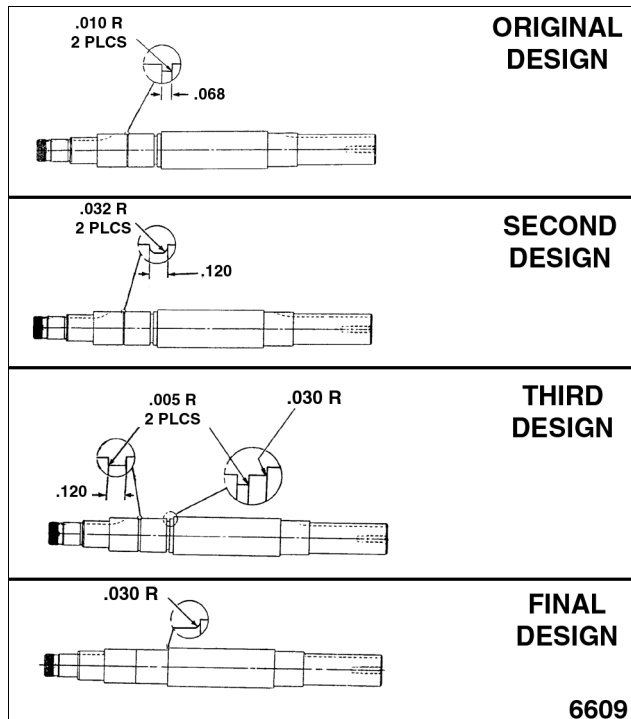
1. Reassemble parts in reverse order of removal.

Model P660 - Single Speed Clutch Shaft

1. Reassemble parts in reverse order of removal.

PLANETARY SHAFT ASSEMBLY**CHANGES****Model P660**

The planetary shaft assembly was redesigned in February, 1994 to increase shaft strength. If an original, second or third design planetary shaft is ordered, a replacement kit will be sent for those parts that will not fit onto the last design shaft. Use the illustration below to identify the planetary shaft.

**REMOVAL/DISASSEMBLY**

NOTE: In order to remove the planetary shaft assembly, the planetary must be removed, and the transmission completely disassembled.

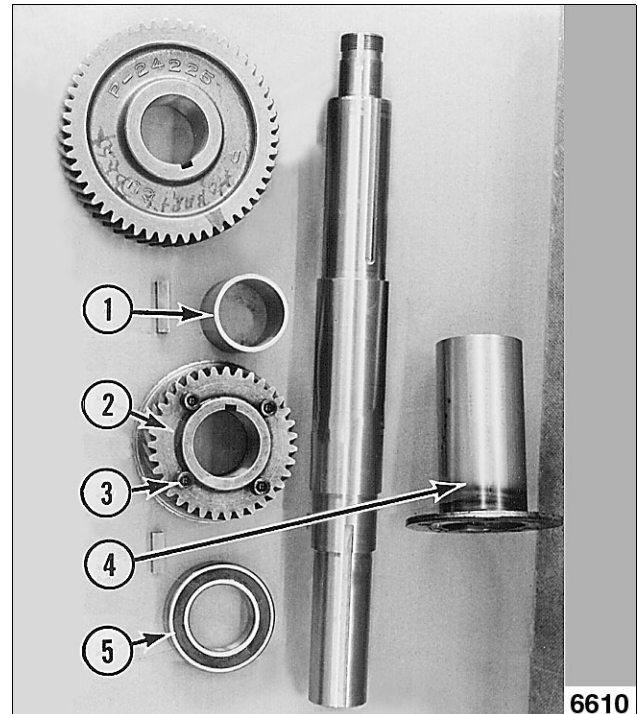
NOTE: The planetary shaft redesign in February 1994 on model P660 mixers eliminated the retaining ring. Whenever a replacement planetary shaft using a retaining ring is ordered, a new planetary shaft assembly will be sent.

Models H600/L800/P660

1. Perform PLANETARY ASSEMBLY REMOVAL as outlined in PLANETARY.
2. Disassemble the TRANSMISSION.

NOTE: The upper bearing, shim, upper gear and key will have been removed during transmission disassembly.

3. Remove the retaining ring, if present (P660 only).
4. Remove the spacer (1, photo 6610).



H600 AND L800 PLANETARY SHAFT ASSEMBLY

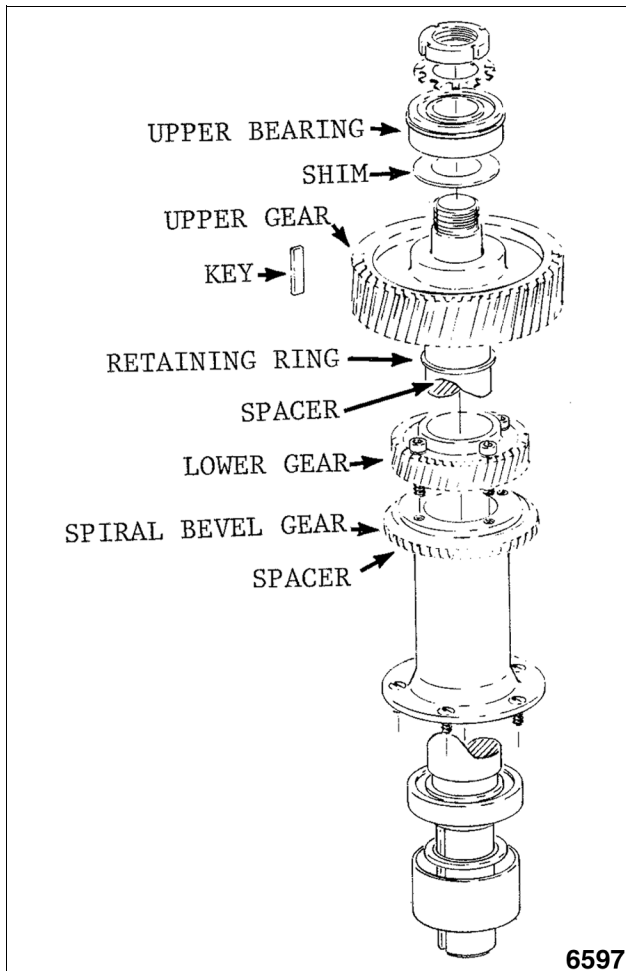
5. Remove the lower gear and spiral bevel gear (2, photo 6610). Be careful not to lose the key.

NOTE: The lower gear and spiral bevel gear may be separated by removing the four socket head screws and lock washers (3, photo 6610).

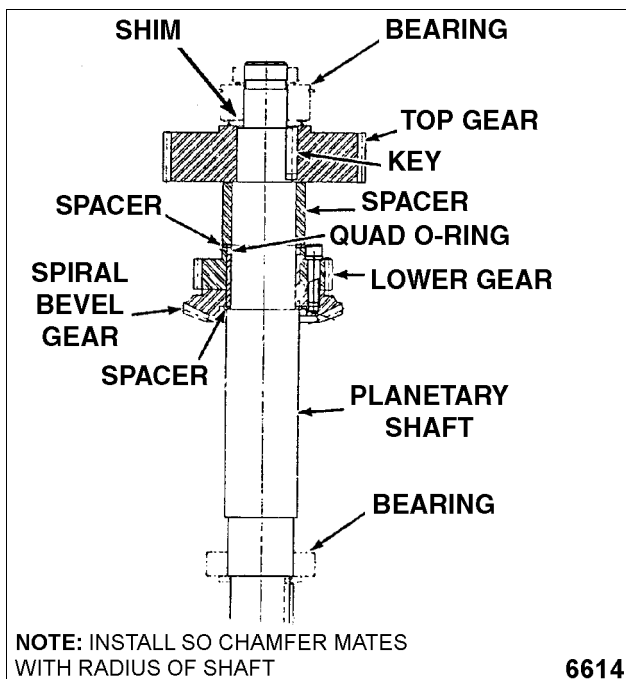
6. Remove the planetary shaft.

NOTE: Late production mixers used a plastic chimney with an O-ring.

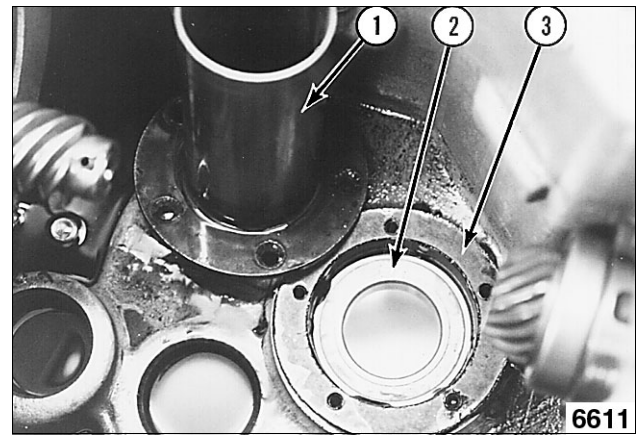
7. Remove the chimney (4, photo 6610).



ORIGINAL P660 PLANETARY SHAFT ASSEMBLY



CURRENT P660 PLANETARY SHAFT ASSEMBLY

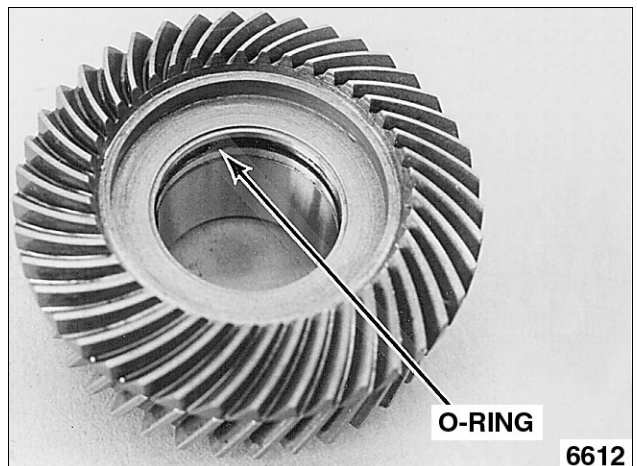


9. Remove the retaining ring if present (P660 only).
10. Remove the spacer.

INSTALLATION/ASSEMBLY

Models H600/L800

1. Place the lower bearing in its seat in the transmission housing (2, photo 6611).
2. Install chimney.
 - A. For mixers using a metal chimney, place a light coat of Permatex #2, or equivalent, on both sides of the chimney gasket. Install the chimney gasket and chimney into the transmission housing.
 - B. For mixers using a plastic chimney, inspect the O-ring for damage. If damaged, replace the O-ring then install chimney into the transmission housing.
3. Install planetary shaft.
4. Inspect condition of O-ring seal on the spiral bevel gear. Replace if nicked or otherwise damaged.

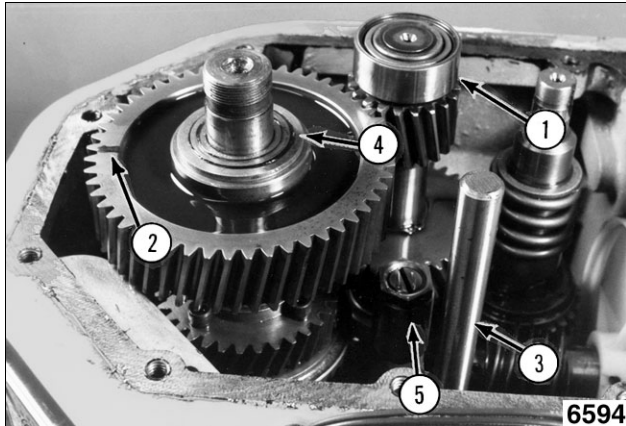


8. Extract the lower bearing (5, photo 6610) from its seat in the transmission housing (2, photo 6611).

5. Slide the lower gear and spiral bevel gear in place on the shaft. Be careful not to cut the O-ring seal on the key way of the shaft.

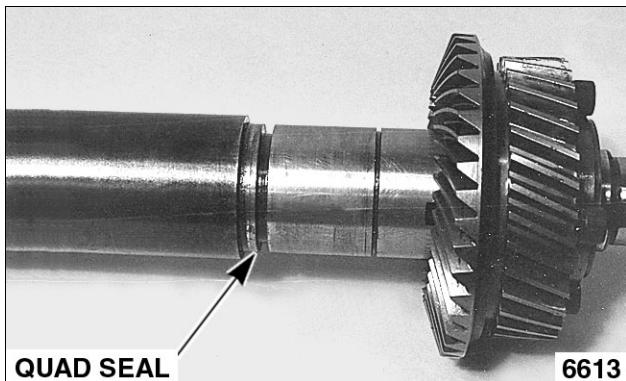
6. Install the spacer.

NOTE: The top gear (2, photo 6594), key and planetary shaft assembly shim (4, photo 6594) must be installed after the worm gear shaft and clutch shaft assemblies are installed into the transmission housing. The shouldered face of shim must be facing up when installing.



Model P660

1. Place the lower bearing in its seat in the transmission housing (2, photo 6611).
2. Install chimney.
 - A. For mixers using a metal chimney, place a light coat of Permatex, or equivalent, on both sides of the chimney gasket. Install the chimney gasket and chimney into the transmission housing.
 - B. For mixers using a plastic chimney, inspect the O-ring for damage. If damaged, replace the O-ring then install chimney into the transmission housing.
3. Inspect condition of quad seal on the planetary shaft. Replace if damaged.



4. Install planetary shaft.
5. Install spacer.
6. Slide the lower gear and spiral bevel gear in place on the shaft. Be careful not to cut the quad seal.

NOTE: The top gear (2, photo 6594), key and planetary shaft assembly shim (4, photo 6594) must be installed after the worm gear shaft and clutch shaft assemblies are installed into the transmission housing. The shouldered face of shim must be facing up when installing.

#12 ATTACHMENT HUB ASSEMBLY

CHANGES

For mixers produced June 1997 and newer and current replacement parts, the bevel pinion and gear are marked with the letters [MA]. The current replacement parts should not be intermixed with previous design parts.

SERVICE INFORMATION

NOTE: H600 mixers up to Serial No. 31-1074-648 with #12 attachment hubs may leak oil from the attachment hub drain hole. The cause is the front needle bearing in the hub assembly has been pressed in too far at the factory blocking the oil return cavity and oil discharge hole. With these blocked, oil cannot drain back into the transmission case, but instead, collects in the bearing area around the square drive shaft and eventually drains out into the hub and then out the drain hole.

The front needle bearing position can be checked by removing the square drive sleeve. Shine a light into the hub front opening while looking up into the hub drain hole and locate the edge of the needle bearing. It should not be blocking the oil return cavity. Refer to ATTACHMENT HUB ASSEMBLY - INSTALLATION as outlined in this section.

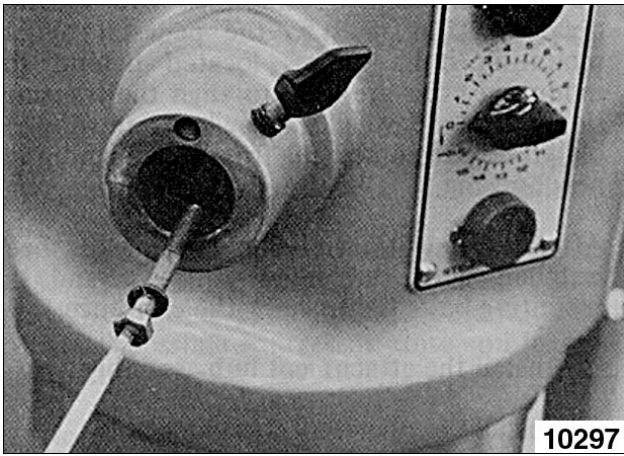


WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

NOTE: The attachment hub assembly contains a square drive with a special shear key. The special shear key can be replaced from the outside of the mixer through the attachment socket without disassembling the transmission.

REPLACING THE SHEAR KEY

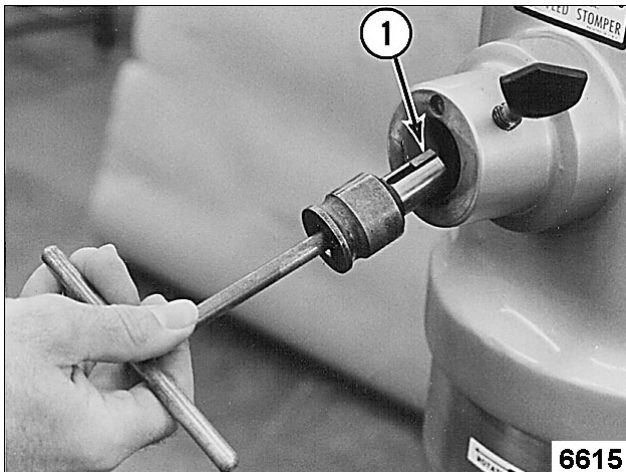
1. Remove the special left hand thread screw.



2. Screw a Hobart T-bar, Part No. TL-58246, or standard 3/8-16 screw into the right-hand threads in the square drive sleeve of the attachment hub and extract the sleeve.
3. Remove all pieces of the old shear key from the attachment hub.

NOTE: Before installing a new key, insert the square drive sleeve into the attachment hub and check to be sure it turns freely.

4. Insert a new shear key on the drive sleeve and reinstall the sleeve into the hub.



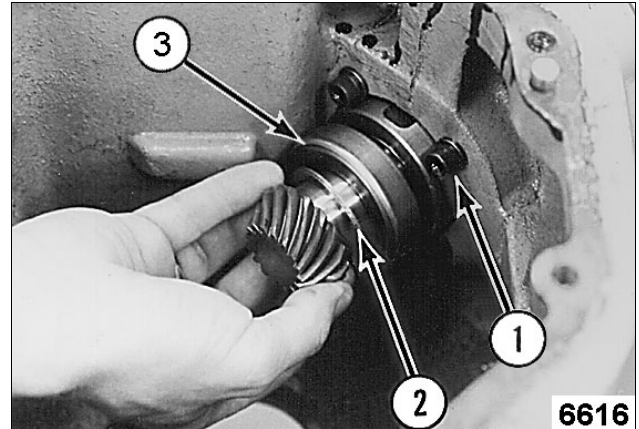
5. Install the left-hand screw.
6. Check mixer for proper operation.

REMOVAL

NOTE: The planetary must be removed and the transmission must be completely disassembled in order to remove the attachment hub assembly.

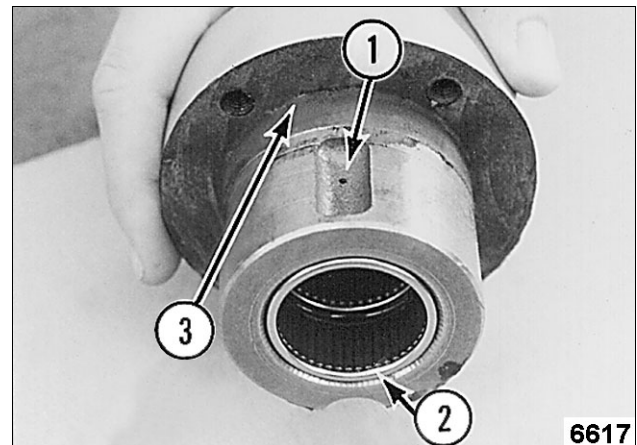
1. Remove the PLANETARY ASSEMBLY as outlined in PLANETARY.
2. Disassemble the TRANSMISSION.
3. Slide the attachment hub shaft assembly out of the attachment hub.
 - A. Remove the bearing (3, photo 6616) from bevel pinion shaft.

- B. Remove the shim(s) (2, photo 6616) from bevel pinion shaft.



4. Remove the needle bearings (H600 & P660) or the ball bearing (L800) from the attachment hub (2, photo 6617).

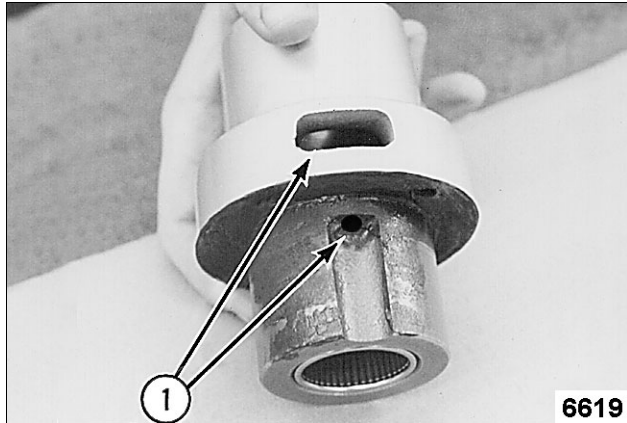
NOTE: It may be necessary to remove the attachment hub from the mixer in order to press out the bearings.



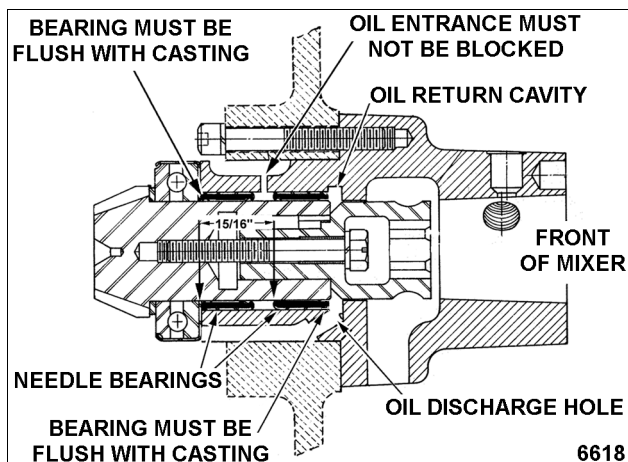
5. Remove the attachment hub.
 - A. Carefully and neatly cut the paint around the outside of the hub.
 - B. Remove the socket head screws (1, photo 6616) which secure the attachment hub to the transmission housing.
 - C. Place a rag on the hub to protect the finish.
 - D. Using a rubber or plastic mallet, rap the hub sharply to loosen it from the transmission housing.
 - E. Pull the attachment hub out of the transmission housing.

INSTALLATION

1. Clean front of transmission housing making sure it is free of oil residue.
2. Check to be sure the oil inlet (1, photo 6617) and drain holes (1, photo 6619) of attachment hub are open before installing it into the transmission housing.



3. Install the front needle bearing so that its rear edge is 15/16" from the casting as shown. Make certain that it does not extend into the oil return cavity.



4. Install the rear needle bearing until it is flush with edge of casting as shown.
5. Coat seat of attachment hub (3, photo 6617) with Permatex #2, or equivalent.
6. Install attachment hub into transmission housing with drain hole (1, photo 6619) facing down. Secure with socket head screws.
7. Install shim(s) and then bearing onto bevel pinion shaft.
8. Install attachment hub shaft assembly into attachment hub.
 - A. Check that hub shaft assembly moves freely in the attachment hub.
9. Reassemble TRANSMISSION.

GEAR SELECTOR ASSEMBLY

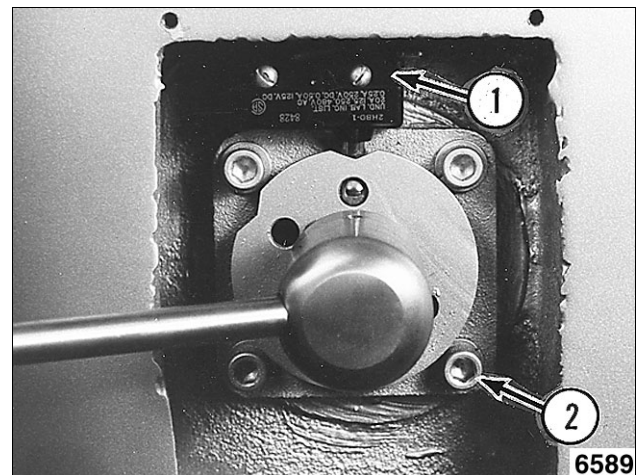


WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

REMOVAL

NOTE: The gear selector assembly can be removed without draining the transmission oil or opening the transmission case.

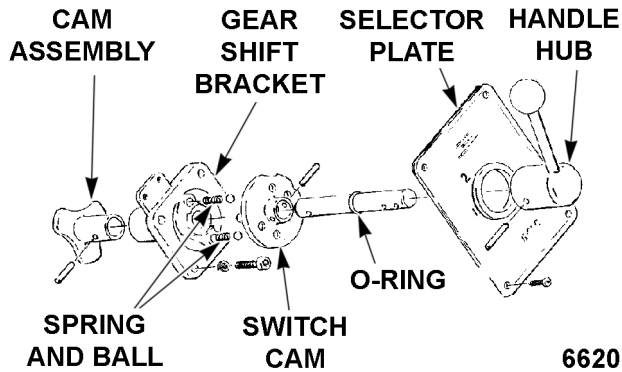
1. Remove selector plate.
2. Remove the gear selector limit switch (1, photo 6589), if present.
3. Remove the mounting screws (2, photo 6589) and carefully remove gear selector assembly from transmission housing.



2 SPEED P660 SHOWN

DISASSEMBLY

1. Drive the pin from the handle hub and remove the hub.
- NOTE:** Be careful not to lose the two springs and balls located behind the switch cam when removing switch cam.
2. Remove the pin from hub of switch cam and slide cam off shifter shaft.
 3. Slide the gear shift bracket off the shifter shaft.
 4. Remove the pin from gear shift cam assembly and remove cam from shifter shaft.



ASSEMBLY

1. Check condition of O-ring on the shifter shaft and replace if necessary.
2. Clean gear shift bracket to remove old sealant and oil residue.
3. Reassemble parts removed in reverse order.

INSTALLATION - H600/L800

NOTE: The shifting yokes move into 3RD speed position when the cams are removed from the transmission.

1. Clean transmission housing where gear shift bracket mounts.
2. Place handle on speed selector to 3RD speed.
3. Apply a coat of Permatex #2, or equivalent sealer, around the surface of gear shaft bracket that contacts the transmission housing.
4. Carefully install speed selector assembly into the transmission housing and secure into place with hardware.
5. Reinstall the speed selector limit switch, if one was present.
6. Install selector plate.
7. Place speed selector on 1ST speed and start mixer.
 - A. Should mixer run on high speed at this setting:
 - 1) Shut mixer off.
 - 2) Remove speed select handle.
 - 3) Reinstall handle 180° from previous position.
8. Check mixer for proper operation.

INSTALLATION P660

NOTE: The shifting yokes move into 1ST speed position when the cams are removed from the transmission.

1. Clean transmission housing where gear shift bracket mounts.
2. Place handle on speed selector to 1ST speed.

3. Apply a coat of Permatex #2, or equivalent sealer, around the surface of gear shaft bracket that contacts the transmission housing.
4. Carefully install speed selector assembly into the transmission housing and secure into place with hardware.
5. Install the speed selector limit switch.
6. Install selector plate.
7. Check mixer for proper operation.

SHIFTER YOKES



WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

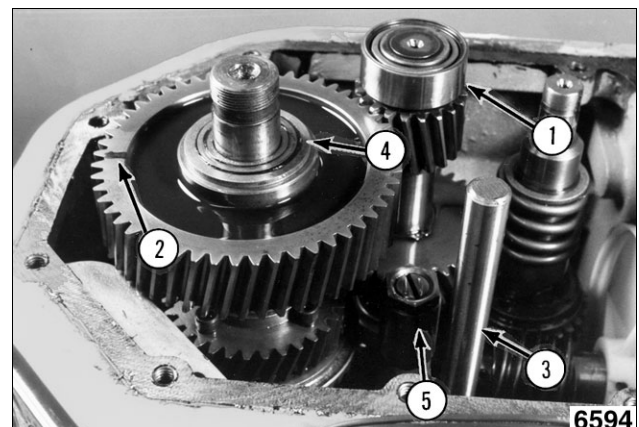
NOTE: When servicing the shifting yokes it is not necessary to disassemble the rest of the transmission.

REMOVAL

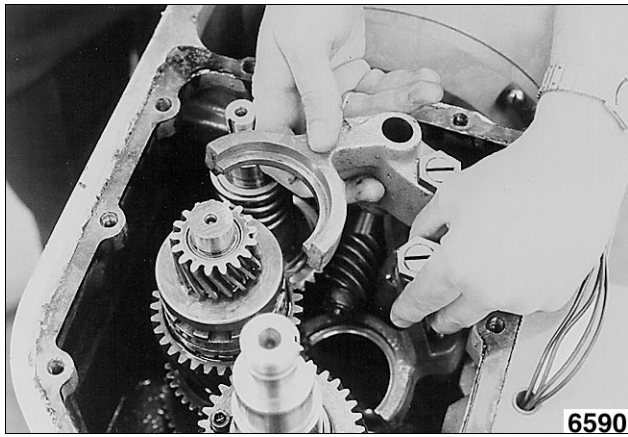
1. Remove TOP COVER.
2. Perform GEAR SELECTOR - REMOVAL as outlined in this section.
3. Remove transmission cover.

CAUTION: Clean oil out of shifting rod positioning hole in transmission case to avoid a hydraulic effect when transmission is reassembled. Hydraulic effect will not allow shifting rod to seat fully into hole and may result in the top cover of transmission braking during reassembly.

4. Remove the shifting rod (3, photo 6594).
5. Disengage the shifting yoke (P660) (5, photo 6594) or upper and lower shifter yokes (H600 & L800) and remove.



P660 SHOWN



H600/L800 SHOWN

PLUNGER ADJUSTMENT

NOTE: Each shifting yoke has two adjustable spring loaded plungers that provide flexible shifting. When the adjustment is not correct and the shifter handle is moved to a different speed, the clutch will hang in the previous speed. If an adjustment is necessary, check all plungers that are present on the mixer being serviced (up to four plungers for H600 & L800).

1. Loosen the lock nut and adjust the screw so that total movement of plunger is between 3/16" to 7/32".
2. Tighten lock nut while preventing screw movement.
3. Remove the cotter pin and adjust the screw so total movement of plunger is between 3/16" to 7/32".
4. Reinstall cotter pin.

INSTALLATION

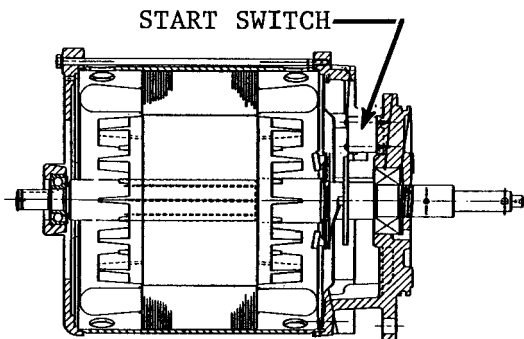
1. Install the shifting yoke(s) and rod.
 - A. Verify that the shifting yoke(s) move freely on the shifting rod.
2. Follow GEAR SELECTOR ASSEMBLY - INSTALLATION to reinstall the gear selector.
3. Perform TRANSMISSION ASSEMBLY.
4. Check for proper operation of mixer in all speeds.
5. Reinstall TOP COVER.

MOTOR

TECHNICAL NOTES

P660 SINGLE PHASE MOTOR SERVICE

In May of 1986, P660 mixers became available as a single phase mixer in either 208 - 240 VAC. The motor is a capacitor start motor with two capacitors mounted above the motor. The start switch for the motor is located inside the front bearing bracket. Replacement of the start switch will require removing the motor from the mixer and the front bearing bracket from the motor.



10253

OIL LEAK

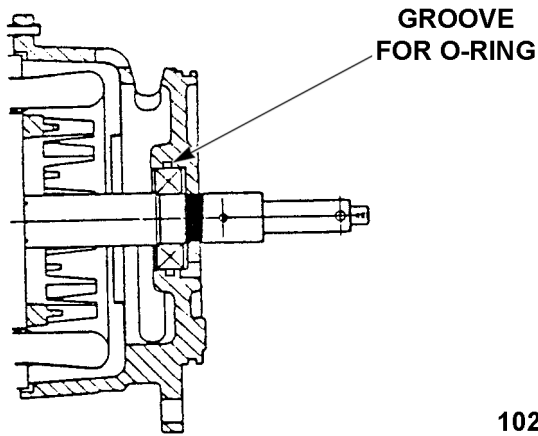
CAUTION: When installing the new front bearing bracket the weep hole must be located below the motor shaft. To prevent damaging the O-ring, lightly lubricate O-ring with transmission oil prior to installing the rotor.

Issue

H600, L800 and P660 mixers built prior to October 4, 1989 may experience oil leaking past the front motor bearing.

Resolve

A groove was machined into the bearing bore of the motor front bearing bracket bore of the motor front bearing bracket. In addition, an O-ring was installed into the groove to stop oil leakage.



Procedure

Install both the front motor bracket and O-ring to replace the old bearing bracket. Refer to the catalog of replacement parts for the front bearing bracket and O-ring part numbers.

MOTOR FAN REPLACEMENT - L800TH ONLY

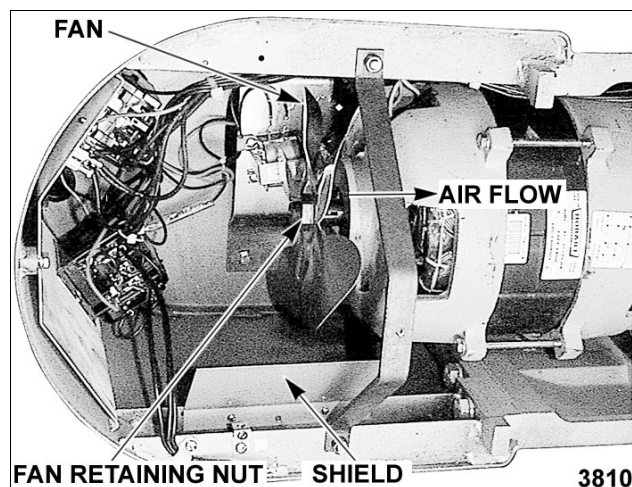
NOTE: The fan is properly installed on the motor shaft when the raised ribs of fan face toward the motor. Looking at the rear of motor (fan end), the motor shaft should rotate clockwise.

Procedure

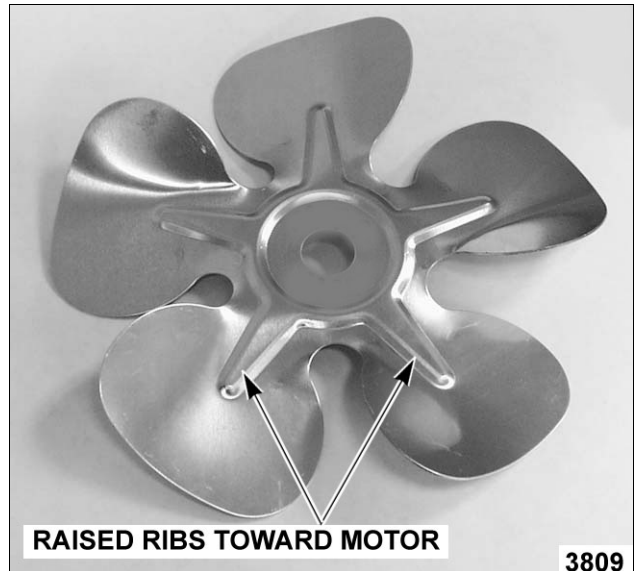


WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

1. Remove top cover.
2. Remove fan retaining nut from end of motor shaft and pull the fan off.



3. Install replacement fan (raised ribs toward motor) and retaining nut.



4. Power mixer and check for proper operation.
5. Reinstall top cover.

REMOVAL OF MOTOR

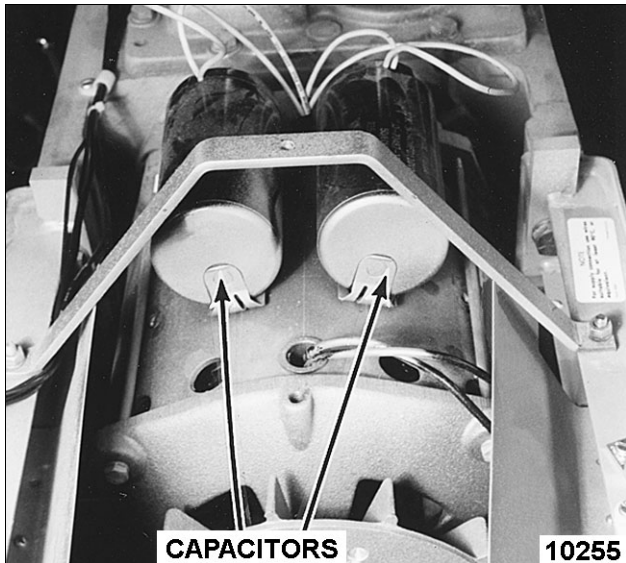


WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

1. Remove top cover.

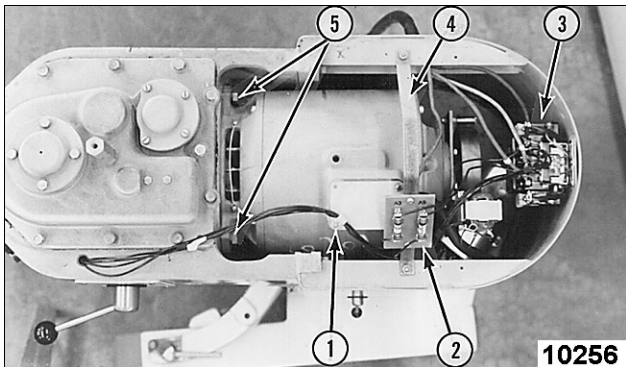
CAUTION: Always discharge a capacitor before disconnecting the leads.

2. Discharge the PBL capacitor (if present) as outlined in POWER BOWL LIFT ASSEMBLY.
3. Discharge the mixer motor capacitors whenever applicable.
 - A. Note wiring connection locations then disconnect capacitors.

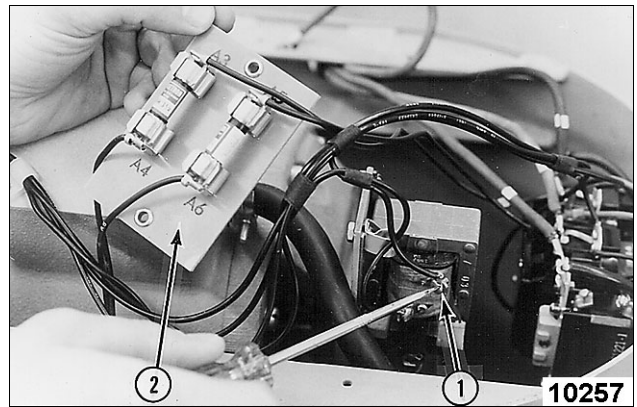


B. Remove capacitors.

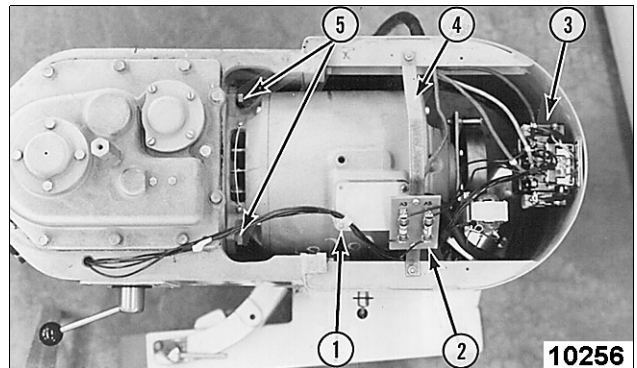
4. Remove the shield(s) if present.
5. Drain the transmission oil as instructed under LUBRICATION outlined in the GENERAL section.
6. Remove P-clip on motor junction box (1, photo 10256).
7. Remove the top cover support bracket (4, photo 10256). If mixer has a power bowl lift, remove the fuse block on bracket (2, photo 10256).



8. If mixer is equipped with a brake, remove the leads to the brake solenoid (1, photo 10257).

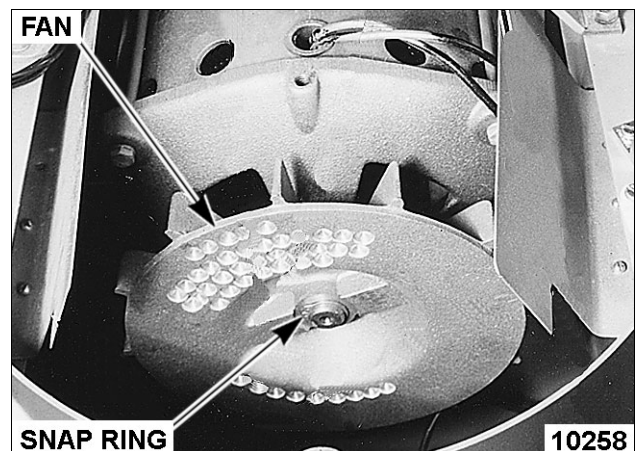


9. Remove the bolt holding contactor (control panel - P660) to back of mixer (3, photo 10256).



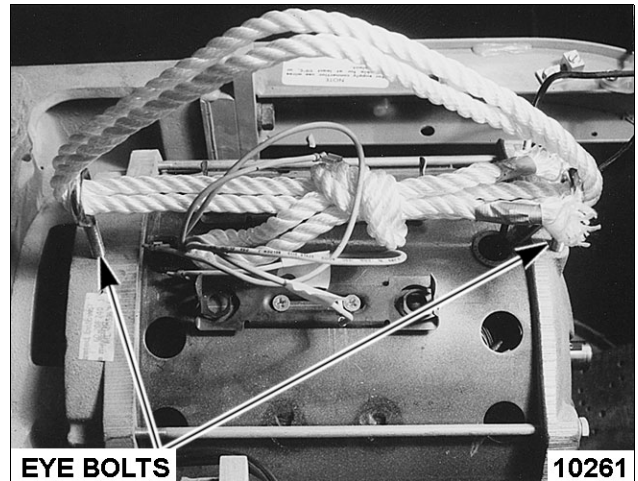
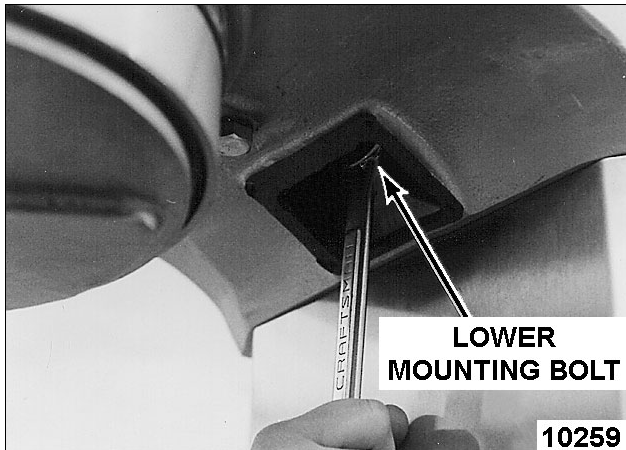
- A. Note motor wiring connection locations then disconnect the motor leads at the heater and contactor.
- B. Let control panel hang over the side of mixer with a rag between control panel and mixer to prevent scratching mixer painted surface.

10. Remove two set screws and snap ring then remove fan from back of motor, if present.



11. Gain access to the lower motor mounting bolt.
 - A. Remove the access cover or bowl guard reed switch housing, whichever is present.

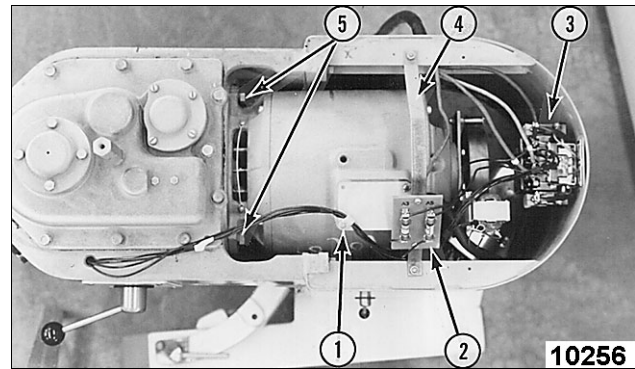
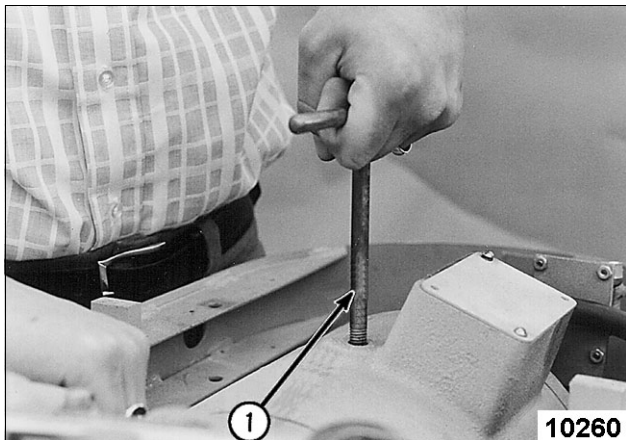
- B. Remove gasket material. Replace gasket if cracked or otherwise damaged.
- C. Remove the lower motor mounting bolt.



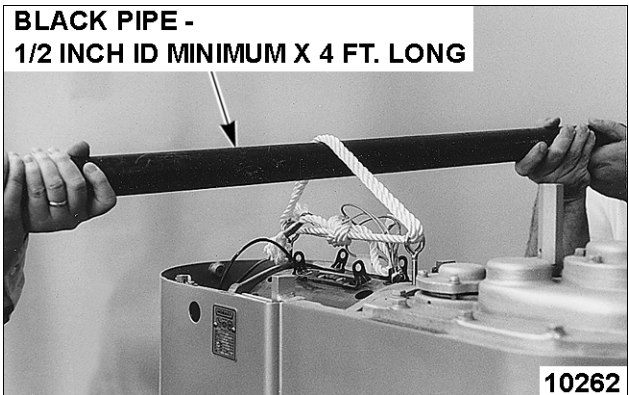
- C. Support rear of motor under motor housing or brake assembly and remove the two upper motor mounting bolts (5, photo 10256).

12. Remove motor.

- A. For H600 and L800 mixers screw a T-bar (Hobart Tool No. TL-58246) (1, photo 10260) in the tapped hole in motor housing near junction box - when applicable. This permits use of a hoist or helper to remove the motor.



NOTE: For P660 single phase mixers use a pipe through the chain or rope to aid in removing motor.

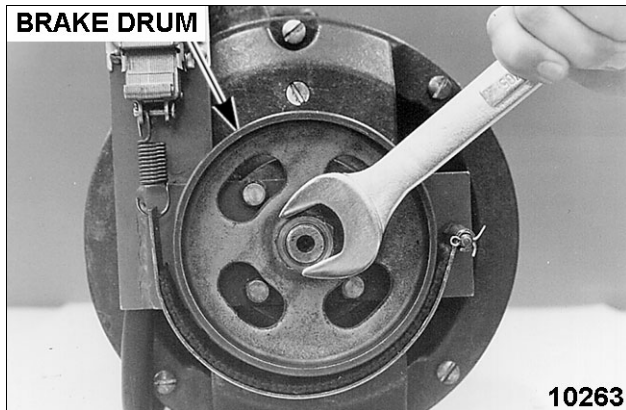


SINGLE PHASE P660 MOTOR

- D. Carefully work the motor out of transmission housing and remove it from the pedestal.

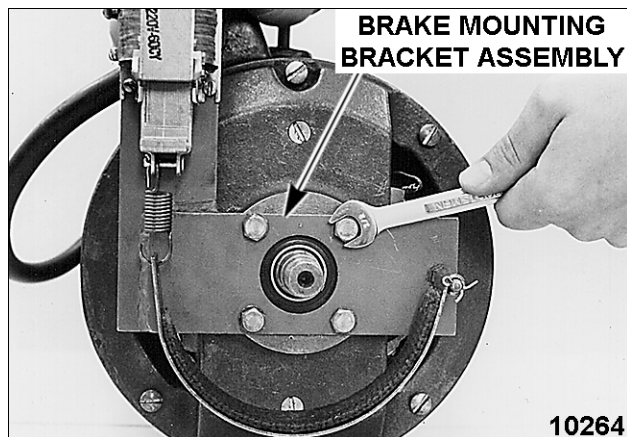
DISASSEMBLY OF MOTOR

1. Prevent brake drum from moving then remove the lock nut on motors equipped with a brake assembly and slide the brake drum off motor shaft (brake not offered on P660).



A. Remove the brake mounting bracket assembly.

2. Remove retaining ring and ventilating fan (if present).

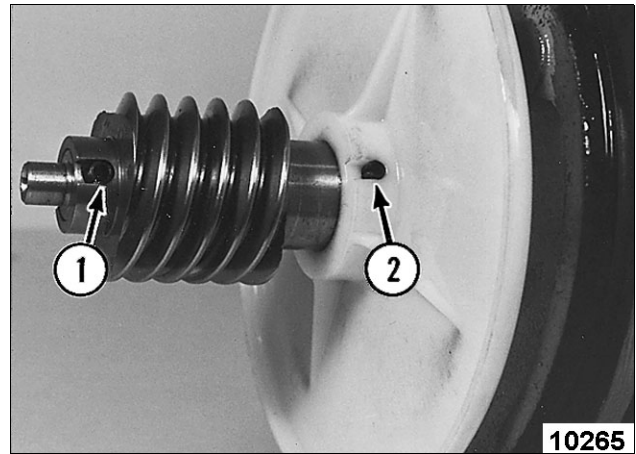


CAUTION: Be sure to support the shaft when removing roll pin holding worm and oil flinger in place so as not to damage motor bearings.

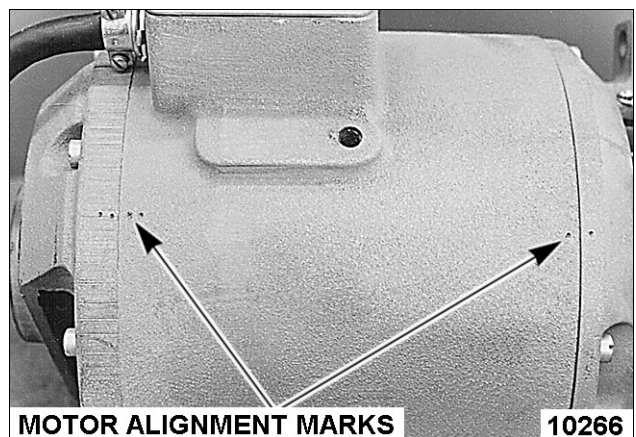
3. Drive the pin out of the shaft (1, photo 10265) and remove the drive worm.

NOTE: The L-800 drive worm is cut on the shaft.

4. Drive the pin from the oil flinger and hub assembly (2, photo 10265). Remove the assembly.

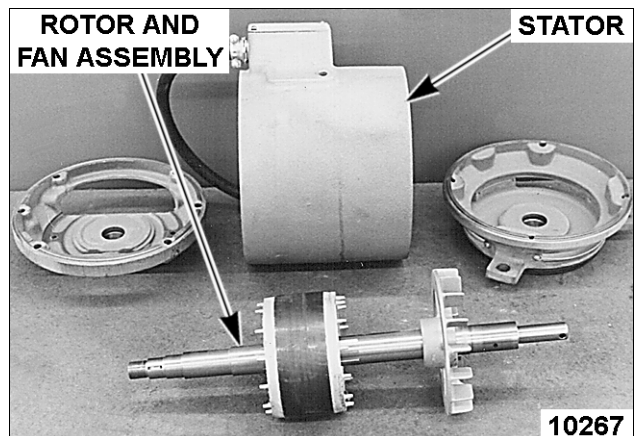


5. Use a center punch to make alignment marks on motor housing and both bearing brackets (motor end caps).



NOTE: On motors equipped with a starting switch (Fig. 46) disconnect all wires from the switch before removing the rear bearing bracket.

6. Remove bearing brackets from motor housing.
7. Carefully remove the rotor and fan assembly from the stator.

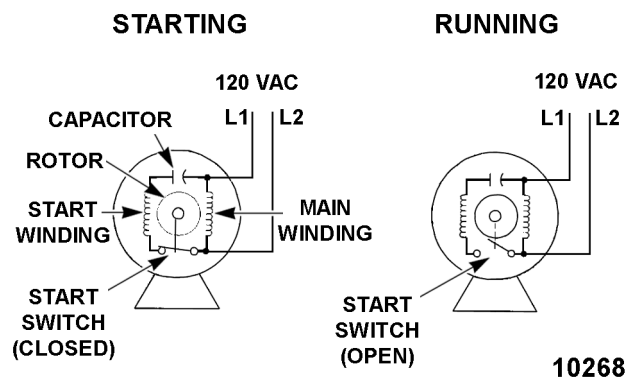


8. Mark a face of the stator before removal as it must be reassembled facing the same direction.

9. Remove the stator from the housing, being careful not to damage the windings.
10. Inspect motor bearings and replace if necessary.

SERVICING SINGLE PHASE STARTING COMPONENTS

NOTE: Single phase motors have a starting circuit consisting of two start capacitors, centrifugal switch and start windings. The start windings assure rotation in the proper direction and the capacitors provide extra torque to bring the motor up to speed. As the motor RPM increases to near its running speed, the start windings and capacitors are no longer needed and the centrifugal switch opens, removing power to the start windings. The motor then runs on the main windings. Most single phase motor problems can be traced to the centrifugal switch or capacitors.



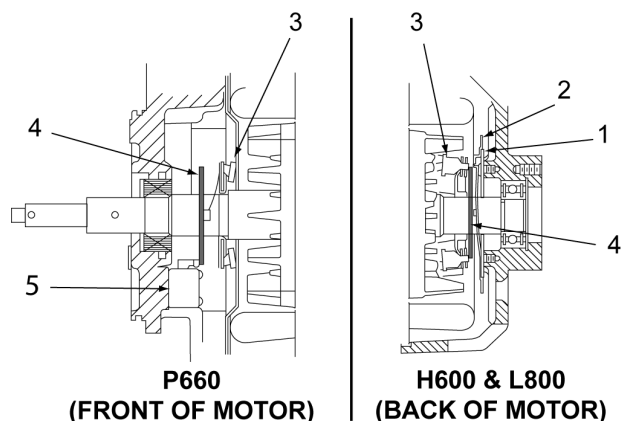
1. Check capacitor by substituting a known good capacitor in its place. An alternate way to check the capacitor is with a meter set to measure resistance as follows, although this check is not always reliable.

NOTE: Always discharge the capacitor before making this check with an ohmmeter.

- A. Discharge capacitor by placing the blade of a screwdriver across the terminals.
- B. Remove the leads from the capacitor terminals.
- C. Set a digital meter to read resistance (ohms). If possible, select the R x 1000 range.
- D. Place meter leads across the two capacitor terminals while watching the meter.
 - 1) If the capacitor is good, the meter should indicate some resistance (value not important) then the indicated resistance value will slowly rise.

- 2) If the capacitor is shorted, the meter will show a short circuit condition or low resistance value. This value is typically just a few ohms.
- 3) If the capacitor is open, the meter will indicate an open circuit (no resistance).

2. Check the centrifugal switch contacts (1, Fig. AI 1736) on H600 and L800 mixers and the starting switch (5, Fig. AI 1736) on P660 mixers.
 - A. The stationary part of starting switch (2, Fig. AI 1736) is located in the rear bearing bracket.
 - B. If the contacts (1, Fig. AI 1736) are pitted or burnt, replace the stationary part.
3. Check the rotating part of centrifugal switch.
 - A. The centrifugal weights (3, Fig. AI 1736) should be free to move their full amount of travel without binding.
 - B. The Bakelite sleeve (4, Fig. AI 1736) should slide freely on the rotor shaft and not be cracked.

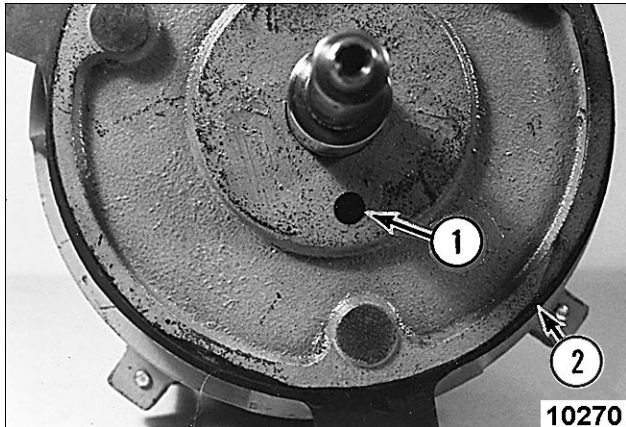


4. Replacing the rotating part of switch.
 - A. Mark location of rotating part on rotor shaft with a scribe.
 - B. Remove rotating part from rotor shaft with a bearing puller.
 - C. Using a drive sleeve, press the new rotating part on rotor shaft and align it accurately to scribed mark.
5. To check motor field windings, refer to TESTING MOTOR STATOR WINDINGS.

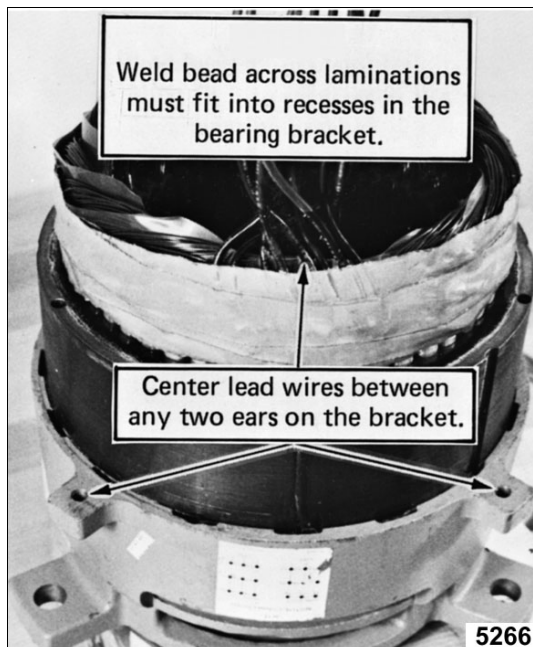
REASSEMBLY OF MOTOR

NOTE: Be sure the stator is facing the same direction as when removed.

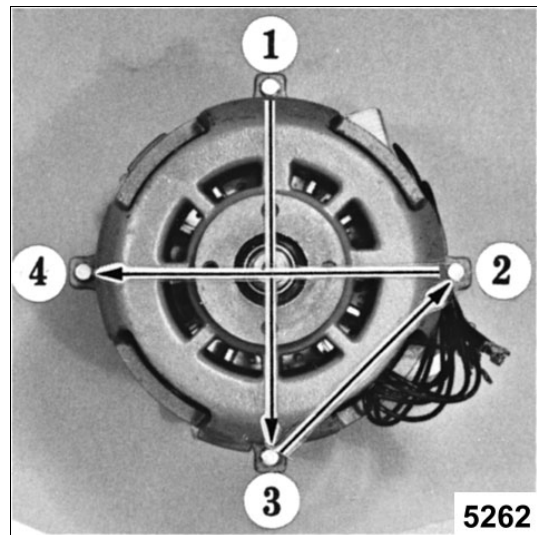
1. Verify that the oil drain hole (1, photo 10270) is open.
2. Check the O-ring seal (2, photo 10270). Replace if damaged.



3. Place front bearing bracket on blocks on a work surface and place the pre-loading spring in the recess in bearing bracket.
4. Position stator so laminations fit squarely into the seat. The stator must be located such that the four weld beads across laminations fit into any of the four recesses in bearing bracket.
5. Center the lead wires between any two of the four ears on the bracket so the wires will not be bent sharply coming out of rear bearing bracket when motor is assembled.



6. Using a piece of wood or rubber mallet placed against the laminations, use a hammer to seat stator into bracket. Exercise caution so not to damage laminations or windings.
7. Install rotor assembly.
 - A. Place rear bearing bracket (opposite drive end) on rotor shaft. Thread lead wires through one of the holes. The weld beads should fit into four of the recesses in the bracket.
8. Install the four bearing bracket bolts and lock washers. Tighten hardware in a sequence of 1-3-2-4 as shown so stator seats squarely. Tighten bolts progressively to torque of 108 in*lb (9 ft*lb).



9. Perform ROTOR SHAFT ALIGNMENT.

ROTOR SHAFT ALIGNMENT

NOTE: Anytime an exposed iron motor is removed for service, or if a new motor is to be installed, the rotor shaft alignment must be checked and shims added to the mounting ears as required before installation. Incorrect alignment will cause improper mesh of the worm and gear resulting in a noisy mixer and/or a damaged worm gear. The alignment tool, Part No. TL-82901, must be used.

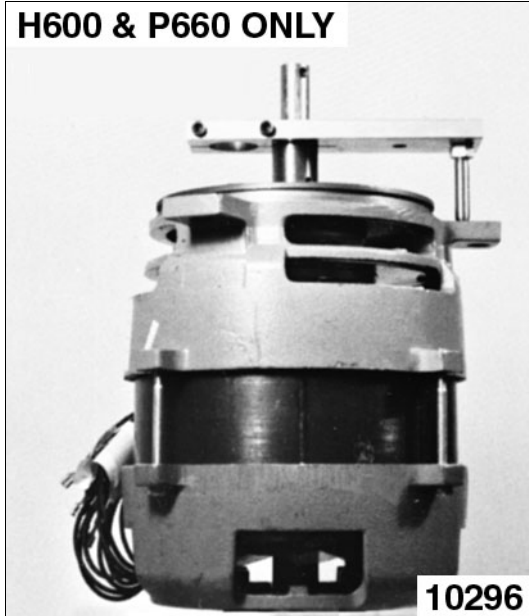
1. Verify torque of motor bearing bracket bolts is 108 in*lb (9 ft*lb).
2. H600 and P660. Remove the worm. Be sure to support the shaft when removing roll pin holding worm in place so load of hammer impacts is not transferred to motor bearings.

NOTE: A motor stand can be made from four 9" pieces of 2x4 lumber to support the motor in vertical position.

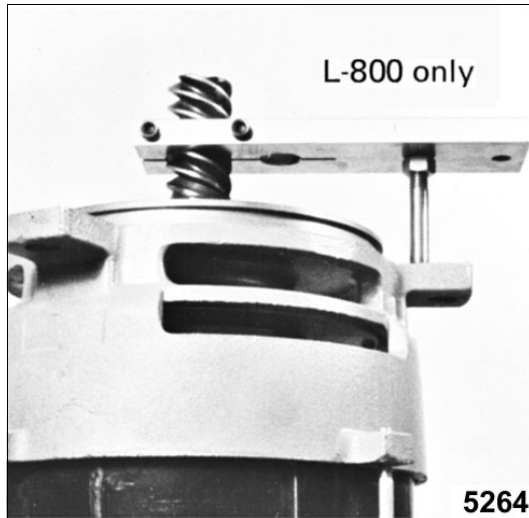
3. Position motor so drive end is up.
4. Remove all shims from mounting ears.
5. Install alignment tool (TL-82901) on motor shaft.

- A. H600 and P660 - Place tool on motor shaft using the 3/4" hole and slide it tightly against shoulder on shaft. Tighten both clamping screws to secure the tool to the shaft. The measuring stud should be located in the outer 3/8" tapped hole.

H600 & P660 ONLY



- B. L800 - Place tool over worm using the 1-1/4" hole and slide on the shaft approximately 1-3/8". Tighten both clamping screws to secure tool to the shaft. The measuring stud should be located in the inner 3/8" tapped hole.

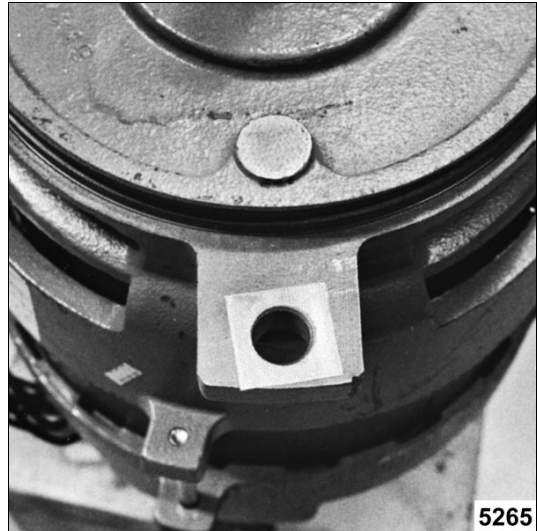


6. Determine which ear is closest to end of measuring stud by rotating tool and shaft. Adjust the measuring stud until end of stud barely touches only one ear. Tighten the lock nuts.

NOTE: Do not force gauge under the stud.

7. Rotate the tool to the other ears. Measure the gap between the ear and end of measuring stud with a feeler gauge.

- A. Add shims to each ear as necessary to achieve a clearance of 0.005" or less using self-adhesive 0.005" shims, Part No. 275152, as shown.



8. Check gaps after shimming. Repeat shimming if necessary.
9. Install the oil flinger making certain that it is running true. If necessary, straighten it carefully by hand or tap lightly with a soft mallet.

CAUTION: Be sure to support the shaft when removing roll pin holding worm and oil flinger in place so as not to damage motor bearings.

10. H600 and P660. Install the drive worm.
11. Install the ventilating fan.

REINSTALLING THE MOTOR

NOTE: Apply a light coating of oil on the O-ring seal to prevent cutting the O-ring during motor installation.

1. Before installing the replacement motor, whether new or repaired, perform ROTOR SHAFT ALIGNMENT.

NOTE: If installing an exposed iron motor in place of an enclosed iron (single voltage) motor, refer to REPLACEMENT OF ENCLOSED IRON (SINGLE VOLTAGE) MOTOR WITH EXPOSED IRON MOTOR

2. Reinstall motor in reverse order of removal.

NOTE: Make certain that all wires are clear of immediate area surrounding ventilating fan.

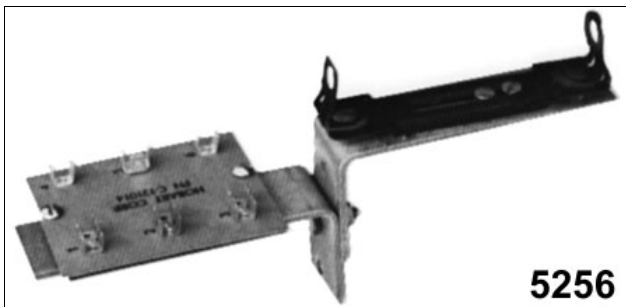
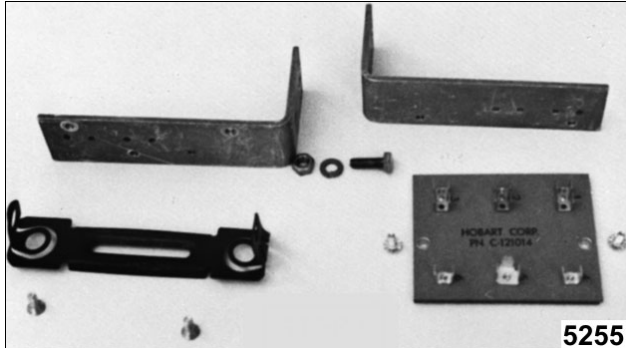
3. Connect motor leads. Refer to WIRING DIAGRAM as outlined in ELECTRICAL OPERATION if necessary.
4. Check mixer for proper operation.
5. Reinstall top cover.

REPLACEMENT OF ENCLOSED IRON (SINGLE VOLTAGE) MOTOR - EXPOSED IRON MOTOR (H600 & L800 ONLY)

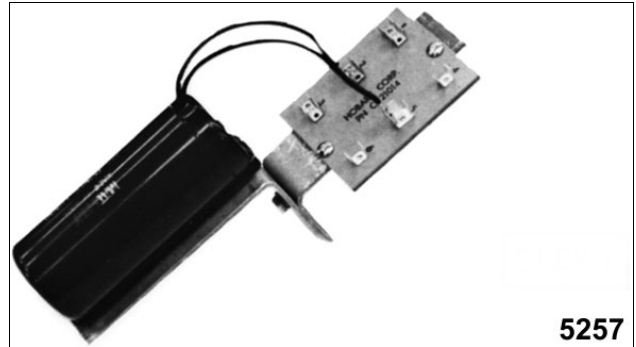


WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

1. Remove top cover.
2. Remove motor as outlined under MOTOR - REMOVAL.
3. Before installing the replacement motor, whether new or repaired, perform ROTOR SHAFT ALIGNMENT.
4. Assemble the terminal board, capacitor brackets and hardware as shown.



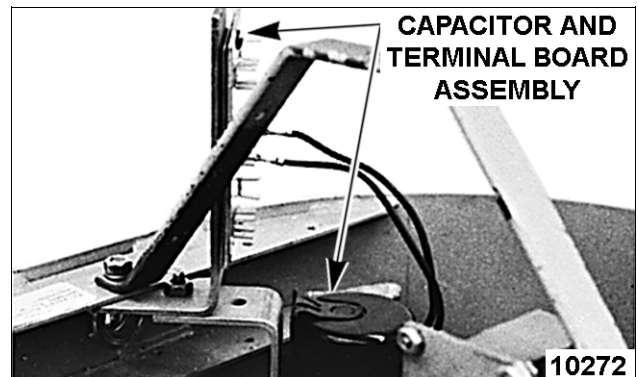
5. Install the two short leads on capacitor.
6. Install capacitor cap and capacitor into the capacitor holder. Capacitor and terminal board assembly should look as shown.



7. Remove the left rear top cover support bolt.

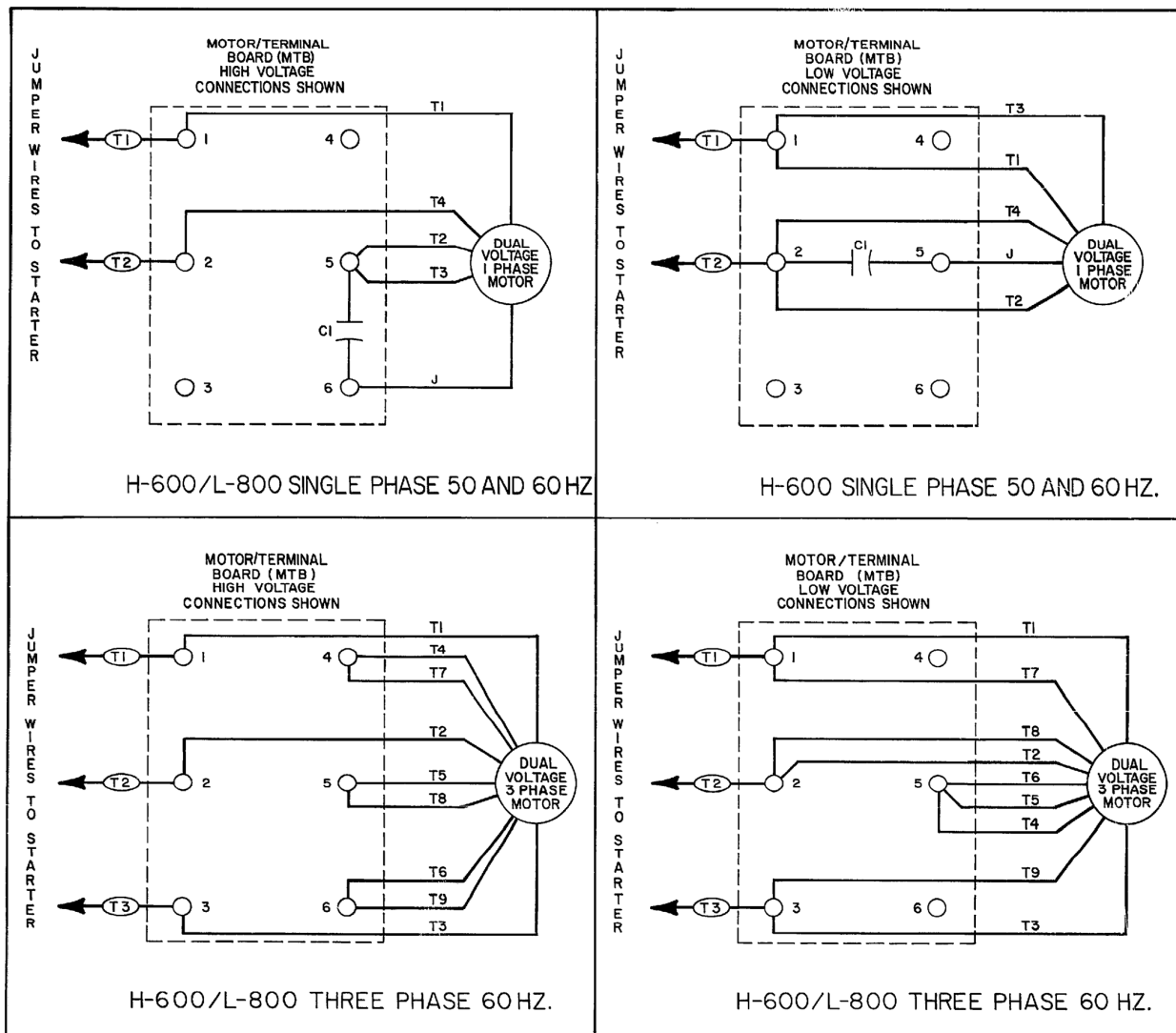
NOTE: When installing the capacitor and terminal board assembly to mixer, make certain that it is clear of any moving motor parts and is positioned such that the top cover will clear it when reinstalled. As required, rotate the bottom portion (capacitor) of assembly to achieve desired clearance.

8. Secure capacitor and terminal board assembly, and the top cover support to the gusset with nuts, screws and lock washers.



9. Connect the motor and capacitor leads to the terminal board using the appropriate section of the motor/terminal board connection diagram, F-14104 (illustration 10290).

10. Using the appropriate section of the motor/terminal board connection diagram F-14104, connect the two 30" lead wire assemblies branded T1 and T2 from the terminal board to T1 and T2 of contactor.



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PROD DWG 294501
FORM 14104



10290

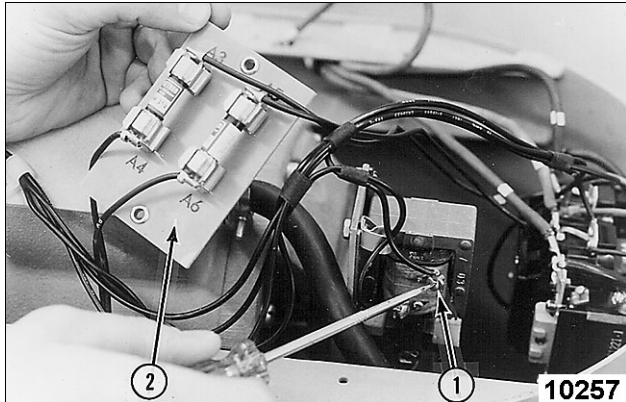
11. Wire tie motor leads to rear top cover support away from moving parts.
12. Install a new front cover support into the transmission cover.
13. Check mixer for proper operation.
14. Affix motor/connection diagram to top cover then reinstall the cover.

BRAKE UNIT

NOTE: The brake was available on H600 and L800 mixers only. On late production mixers the brake was optional.

Removal

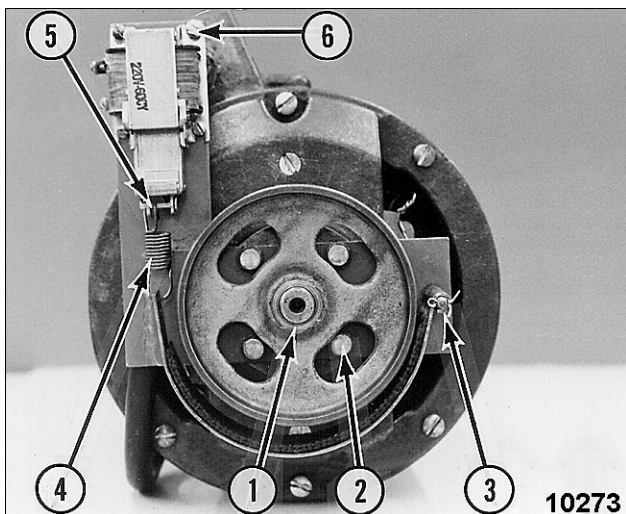
1. Disconnect the electrical power to the mixer.
2. Remove the top cover.
3. Discharge the power bowl lift capacitor.
4. Remove the leads to the brake solenoid (1, photo 34).



5. Loosen the screw holding the contactor to the back of the pedestal. Place the contactor on top of the mixer motor.
6. Holding the brake drum so it does not move, remove the lock nut (1, photo 10273) and slip the brake drum off the motor shaft.

NOTE: Do not lose the brake drum key.

7. Remove the brake mounting bracket assembly from the motor (4 bolts) (2, photo 10273).



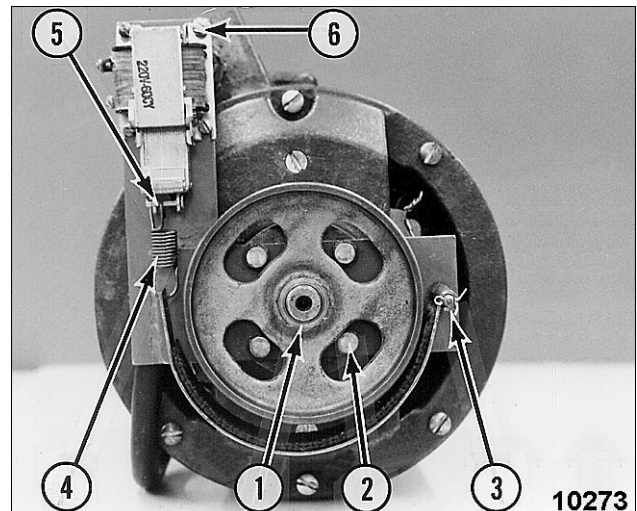
SERVICING THE BRAKE UNIT

Replacement of Brake Band

1. Extract the cotter pin from the brake band stud on the pivot end of the brake band and remove the washer (3, photo 10273).
2. Slide the brake band off the brake band stud and unhook the brake spring (4, photo 10273).
3. Replace in reverse order of removal.

Replacement of Solenoid

1. Extract the cotter pin from the solenoid clevis pin (5, photo 10273) and remove the pin and brake spring.
2. Remove the four mounting screws on the solenoid and remove the solenoid (6, photo 10273).



3. Replace parts removed in reverse order of removal.

Replacement

1. Replace the brake unit in reverse order of removal and check adjustment (refer to BRAKE ADJUSTMENT).

BRAKE ADJUSTMENT



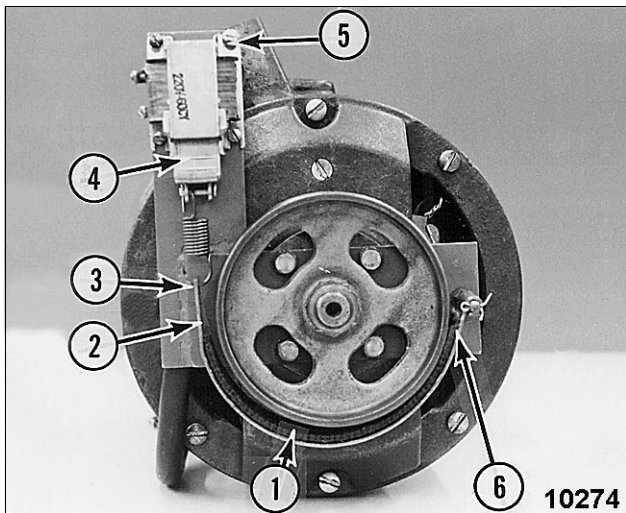
WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

NOTE: Place the speed selector on number 4 (HIGH) speed and start the mixer. With the mixer running, depress the stop button and hold. The brake should stop the planetary in approximately one revolution.

Should the brake need adjusting to increase or decrease the brake action, use the following procedure.

Increasing Braking Action

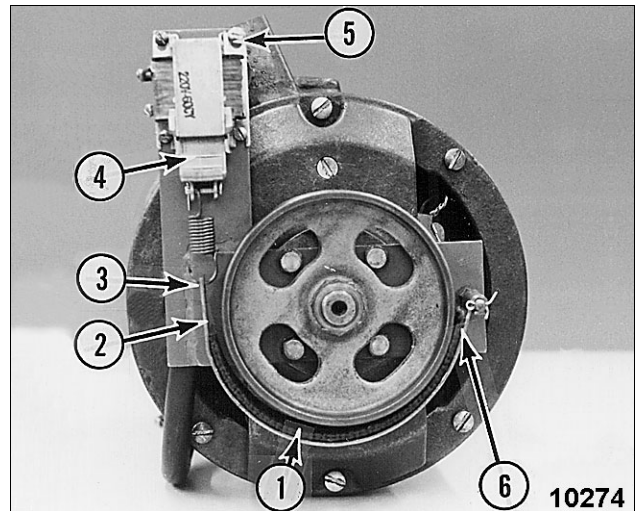
1. Remove the top cover.
2. Discharge the capacitor on power bowl lift (PBL) models.
3. Inspect the brake lining (1, photo 10274) for excessive wear. Should the brake lining be worn through to the brake band, replace the brake band assembly (refer to MECHANICAL SERVICE, Brake Unit).
4. If there is sufficient brake lining, place the brake spring in the lowest hole (2, photo 10274) of the brake band.
5. Should more braking action be required, loosen the four mounting screws (5, photo 10274) on the solenoid and raise it.



6. Re-tighten the mounting screws and recheck the braking action.
7. If the above adjustments do not increase the braking action sufficiently, replace the brake spring.
8. Replace top cover.
9. Check mixer for proper operation.

Decreasing Braking Action

1. Remove top cover.
2. Discharge capacitor on power bowl lift (PBL) models.
3. Place the brake spring in the top hole on brake band (3, photo 10274).



4. Check braking action. If correct, adjustment is complete.
 - A. If less braking action is desired, continue to next step.
5. Loosen the four mounting screws on the solenoid and move solenoid to its lowest position.
6. Check braking action. If correct, adjustment is complete.
 - A. If further adjustment be needed, continue to next step.
7. Pull the solenoid armature (4, photo 10274) up by hand until brake lining touches the brake drum. With no tension on brake spring, the remaining travel of the solenoid armature should be no more than 5/16".
8. Should remaining travel exceed 5/16", stretch the brake spring by holding solenoid armature closed and push down on the brake band, being careful not to over-stretch the brake spring.
9. Should none of the above steps decrease braking action enough, remove brake band and grind down brake lining near pivot end (6, photo 10274) until it clears the brake drum.
10. Recheck braking action and replace the top cover.
11. Check mixer for proper operation.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS



WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

MIXER MOTOR WIRING CONFIGURATION							
Motor Type		Leads From Contactor			Tie Together Motor Leads (Dual Voltage Motors Only)		
		T1	T2	T3			
Motor Connection Points	Single Phase		T1	T4	N/A		
	Three Phase - Single Voltage Motors		T1	T3	T3		
	Three Phase - Dual Voltage Motors						
		230VAC - (Low)	T1-T7	T2-T8	T3-T9	T4, T5, T6	
		460VAC - (High)	T1	T2	T3	T4-T7	T5-T8

TESTING MOTOR STATOR WINDINGS



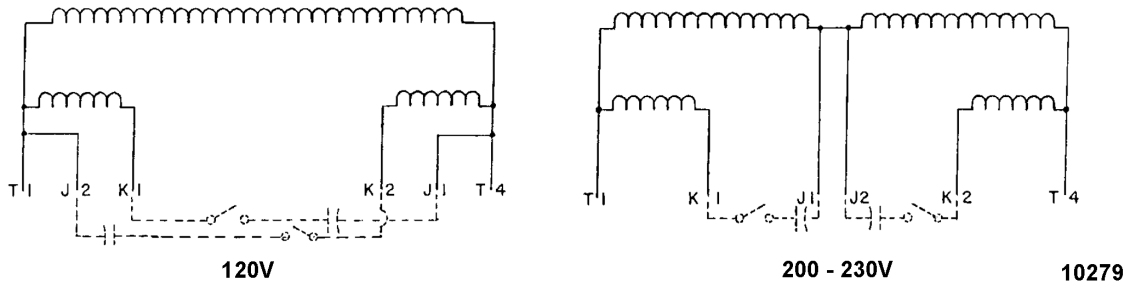
WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

Single Phase

- Note motor wiring connections and disconnect all motor leads.
- Discharge start capacitors and remove motor leads from start capacitor and centrifugal start switch.
- Set meter to measure resistance.
 - Check each winding for continuity.
 - A resistance reading less than listed in the table indicates a shorted stator winding.
 - If there is no meter reading, the stator winding is open.

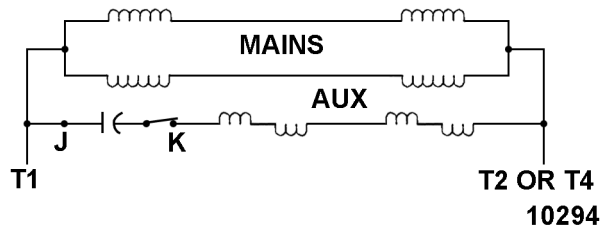
NOTE: Be aware that there have been variations in motor windings for the H600 and L800 mixers. The mixer motor being serviced may have winding connections that differ from those shown in the manual.

SINGLE PHASE MOTOR WIRING - ENCLOSED IRON



H600/L800 SINGLE PHASE MOTOR STATOR WINDING RESISTANCE						
Model	HP	Voltage	Hz.	Approximate Ohm Values		
				T1 - T4	T4 - J2 T4 - J1 T1 - J2 T1 - J1	T4 - K2 T1 - K1
H600	1	120V	50-60	0.5 Ω	---	7.0 Ω
		230V		1.5 Ω	1.0 Ω	7.0 Ω
H600, L800	1-1/2 and 2	230V	60	1.5 Ω	1.0 Ω	4.0 Ω
		200V		1.0 Ω	0.5 Ω	4.0 Ω

MODEL P660: 208-240/60/1

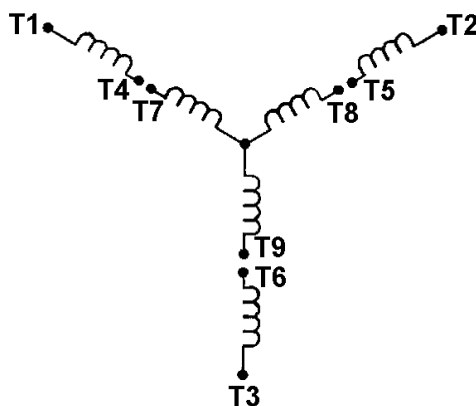


P660 SINGLE PHASE MOTOR STATOR WINDING RESISTANCE				
HP	Voltage	Hz.	Approximate Ohm Values	
			T1 - T2 or T4	T2 or T4 - K
2-1/2	208V	60	0.39 Ω	1.86 Ω
	230V		0.45 Ω	2.33 Ω

4. Check for grounded motor.
 - A. Measure resistance between motor leads and chassis ground.
 - 1) Motor leads should not be grounded. Meter will indicate infinity (open circuit). However, any reading above 500 kΩ is acceptable.
 - B. Check all motor leads for short to ground.
5. If windings are shorted, open or grounded, replace the stator.
6. Reconnect the start switch and start capacitors.
7. Wire the motor to the mixer wiring harness.
8. Check the mixer for proper operation.

Three Phase

1. Note motor wiring connections and disconnect all motor leads.
2. Set meter to measure resistance.
 - A. Check each winding for continuity.
 - 1) A resistance reading less than listed in the table indicates a shorted stator winding.
 - 2) If there is no meter reading, the stator winding is open.

THREE PHASE MOTOR WIRING**10278**

THREE WIRE - THREE PHASE MOTOR STATOR WINDING RESISTANCE				
Model	HP	Voltage	Hz.	Approximate Ohm Values
				T1 - T2, T2 - T3, T1 - T3
H600	1	200V	50-60	4.5 Ω
		230V		5.0 Ω
		380V		12.5 Ω
		460V		18.0 Ω
H600, L800	1-1/2 and 2	200V		3.0 Ω
		230V		3.5 Ω
		380V		8.5 Ω
		460V		13.0 Ω
P660	2-1/2	208V		8.8 Ω
		230V		6.56 Ω
		240V		8.22 Ω

NINE WIRE - THREE PHASE MOTOR STATOR WINDING RESISTANCE						
Model	HP	Voltage	Hz.	Approximate Ohm Values		
				T1 - T2 T1 - T3 T2 - T3	T1 - T4 T2 - T5 T3 - T6	T7 - T8 T7 - T9 T8 - T9
H600	1	200V	50-60	4.5 Ω	1.0 Ω	2.3 Ω
		230V		5.0 Ω	1.2 Ω	2.5 Ω
		380V		12.5 Ω	3.0 Ω	6.3 Ω
		460V		18.0 Ω	4.5 Ω	9.0 Ω
H600, L800	1-1/2 and 2	200V		3.0 Ω	0.75 Ω	1.5 Ω
		230V		3.5 Ω	0.6 Ω	2.0 Ω
		380V		8.5 Ω	2.0 Ω	4.3 Ω
		460V		13.0 Ω	3.0 Ω	6.5 Ω
P660	2-1/2	200V		--	1.6 Ω	2.8 Ω
		230V		--	1.6 Ω	2.8 Ω

TESTING MOTOR CURRENT

WARNING: CERTAIN PROCEDURES IN THIS SECTION REQUIRE ELECTRICAL TEST OR MEASUREMENTS WHILE POWER IS APPLIED TO THE MACHINE. EXERCISE EXTREME CAUTION AT ALL TIMES. IF TEST POINTS ARE NOT EASILY ACCESSIBLE, DISCONNECT POWER AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES, ATTACH TEST EQUIPMENT AND REAPPLY POWER TO TEST.

1. Disconnect power to mixer.
2. Remove top cover.
3. Locate the incoming voltage service leads to motor either at contactor or overloads.

NOTE: Three phase dual voltage motors have two leads connected to each incoming voltage lead. Make sure to clamp over the incoming lead.

- A. Clamp AC ammeter around one of the incoming leads.
- B. Set ammeter to highest scale, usually 300 amps.

NOTE: It may be necessary to adjust ammeter scale to achieve a more accurate reading.

4. Start mixer and take amperage reading from meter.

NOTE: Should the motor overload protectors be open because of an overloaded motor, wait until overload thermal elements cool down before starting motor.

- A. Refer to the table for ampere ratings for the mixer being serviced.

NOTE: Intermittent short duration overload currents no greater than 20% of the rated current are acceptable. However, continuous currents above the rated current or intermittent overload currents greater than 20% of the rated current indicate an overloaded motor.

MOTOR CURRENTS - AMPERES							
Model	HP	Single Phase			Three Phase		
		120 VAC	208VAC	230 VAC	200 VAC	230 VAC	460 VAC
H600	1	21.0 A	--	10.5 A	5.9 A	5.5 A	2.8 A
	2	19.0A	10.9A	9.5A	5.8A	5.0A	2.5A
L800	1-1/2	17.0 A	--	8.5 A	4.2 A	4.0 A	2.0 A
	2	--	12.7A	11.0A	6.5A	5.6A	2.8A
P660	2-1/2	--	20.0 A	17.0 A	8.6 A	8.6 A	--

TESTING CAPACITORS



WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

1. Check capacitor by substituting a known good capacitor in its place. An alternate way to check the capacitor is with a meter set to measure resistance as follows, although this check is not always reliable.

NOTE: Always discharge the capacitor before making this check with an ohmmeter.

- A. Discharge capacitor by placing the blade of a screwdriver across the terminals.
- B. Remove the leads from the capacitor terminals.

- C. Set a digital meter to read resistance (ohms). If possible, select the R x 1000 range.
- D. Place meter leads across the two capacitor terminals while watching the meter.
 - 1) If the capacitor is good, the meter should indicate some resistance (value not important) then the indicated resistance value will slowly rise.
 - 2) If the capacitor is shorted, the meter will show a short circuit condition or low resistance value. This value is typically just a few ohms.
 - 3) If the capacitor is open, the meter will indicate an open circuit (no resistance).

BOWL SUPPORT AND LIFT SYSTEM

TECHNICAL NOTES

In July 2003, the bowl lift nut changed on production H600/L800/P660 mixers to prevent the bowl support from back-driving (bowl creep) when the bowl support is raised and the mixer is in an idle state.

NOTE: The bowl lift nut assembly only addresses back driving when the mixer is idle. Should back driving occur during operation, service the bowl lock (if equipped) or install a bowl lock kit.

The bowl lift nut assembly can be identified by a slot cut through one side of the nut. A hole has been drilled and tapped and a cap screw and lock washer are installed to adjust tension. When the original bowl lift nut is ordered, the new bowl lift nut assembly will be sent. Refer to BOWL LIFT NUT ASSEMBLY ADJUSTMENT for adjustment procedure.

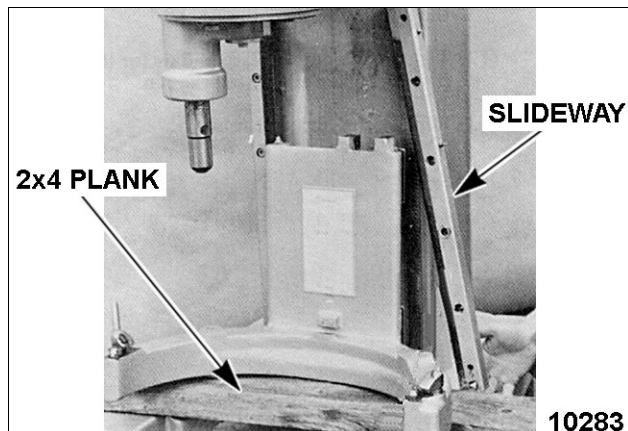
BOWL SUPPORT



WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

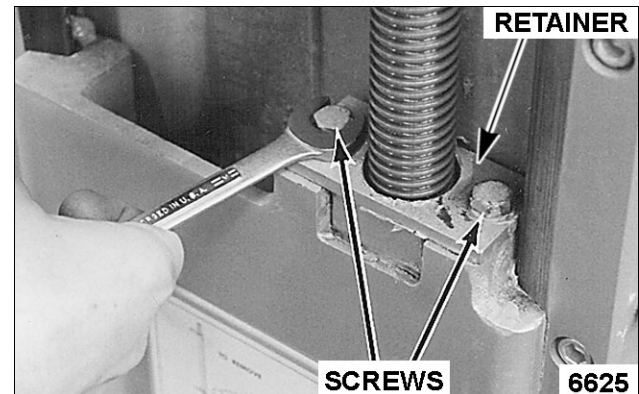
Removal

1. Remove the pedestal apron.
2. Break the paint covering the heads of the three lower screws on the right-hand slideway.



3. Place a 2x4 plank across the base and lower the bowl support until it rests on the plank.
4. Remove the bowl lift nut retainer from the bowl support and run the nut up the lift screw. On L800 mixers, pry the spring seat up and off the pins.

NOTE: On L800, pry the spring seat up and off the pins.



NOTE: On some mixers, the bolt on the left side of the lift screw is longer, has a locking nut, and is used for bowl height adjustment.

5. Loosen the top screw and remove the lower five screws on the right-hand slideway.
6. Move the slideway to the side away from the bowl support (photo 10283) to provide clearance for bowl support removal. Tighten the top screw holding the slideway in this position.
7. Swing the bowl support clear of bowl lift screw by raising the front of bowl lift assembly.

Installation

NOTE: Lubricate internal threads of bowl lift nut with Lubriplate 630AA before reassembly.

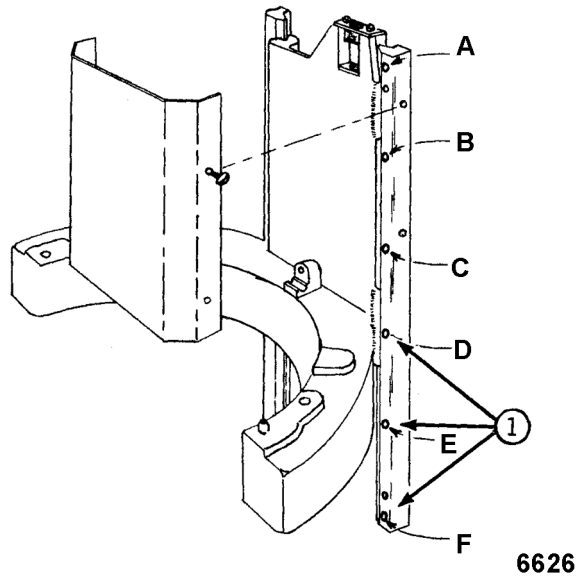
1. Reinstall parts removed in reverse order. Do not install pedestal apron.
2. Perform SLIDEWAY ADJUSTMENT as outlined in this section.
3. Reinstall pedestal apron.

Slideway Clearance Adjustment

NOTE: The left-hand slideway is dowel pinned into position and cannot be adjusted.

NOTE: Clearance between slideways and bowl support should be held to a minimum without causing binding.

1. Remove bowl and agitator.
2. Remove pedestal apron.
3. Raise bowl support to its top position and remove the paint from the heads of the three bottom screws on the right-hand slideway (1, Fig. 6626).
4. Slightly loosen all socket head screws that hold the right-hand slideway to the pedestal.



NOTE: Hold a rag against slideway to protect the finish.

5. Tap slideway with a lead hammer until it is snug against bowl support.
6. Tighten the top slideway screw.
7. Lower bowl support until it is approximately 1-1/2" from its bottom position.
 - A. Tap the bottom of slideway in toward support.
 - B. Tighten bottom slideway screw.
8. Run bowl support up and down to check for binding. Re-adjust if necessary.
9. Tighten remaining slideway screws when adjustment is correct.
10. Verify slideway adjustment by running bowl support up and down checking for binding. Repeat adjustment if necessary.
11. Reinstall pedestal apron.

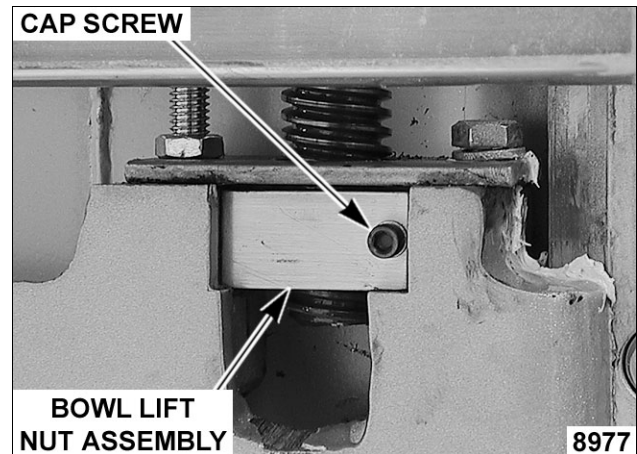
Bowl Lift Nut Assembly Adjustment

NOTE: Refer to TECHNICAL NOTES at the beginning of this section for bowl lift nut production change information.

1. Start with bowl support in its lowest position.
2. Snug bowl lift nut assembly cap screw.
3. Install bowl into place on bowl support.
4. Weight bowl to simulate a load and raise bowl support to its highest position.

NOTE: As threaded surface of bowl lift nut assembly wears, the tendency to back-drive will increase. Tighten cap screw as necessary to prevent back-driving.

5. With mixer in an idle state, check for bowl support back-driving by exerting downward force on bowl support.
 - A. If back-driving exists, tighten bowl lift nut assembly cap screw until back-driving is eliminated. Do not over tighten cap screw.

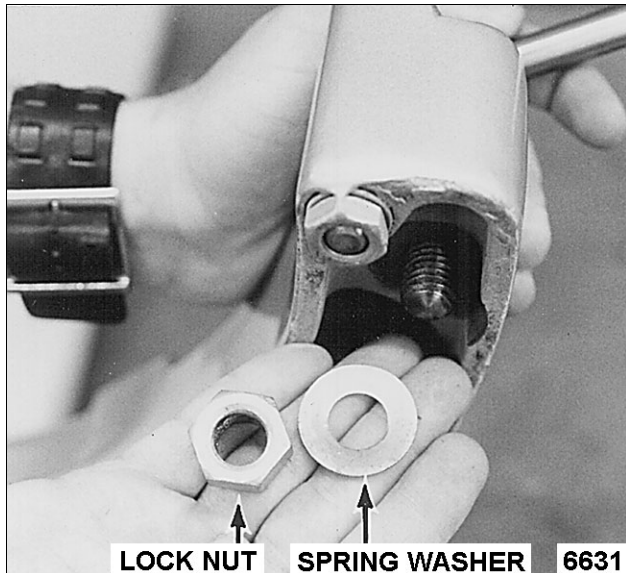


6. Lower and raise bowl lift to check operation. Bowl support should raise and lower without too much resistance.
 - A. If bowl lift is difficult to operate, loosen bowl lift nut assembly cap screw slightly.
 - B. Raise bowl support and recheck for back-driving.
 - C. Repeat adjustment until bowl support can be raised and lowered without too much resistance and there is no back-driving.
7. Check BOWL TO BEATER clearance.
8. Reinstall pedestal apron.
9. Check mixer for proper operation.

Bowl Clamp Adjustment

NOTE: Bowl clamp tension is controlled by a spring washer and lock nut. The tension of the bowl clamp should be tight enough to maintain its position while engaged.

1. Install spring washer cupped-side-up onto threaded shaft of bowl clamp.
2. Increase or decrease tension on the bowl clamps by tightening or loosening the lock nuts.



BOWL TO BEATER CLEARANCE

NOTE: The presence of bowl height sensing does not affect the bowl to beater check or adjustment procedures. They are the same for all mixers.

Check

1. Install the bowl and securely lock it into position on the bowl support.

NOTE: If the customer is using both a flat B beater and an ED dough hook, use the flat B beater to check and set bowl to beater clearance to 1/8". However, if the customer uses only the ED dough hook, the clearance between bottom of arm and bowl is 3/16" to 5/16".

2. Install a flat B beater on agitator shaft.
3. Raise bowl support to the highest position.



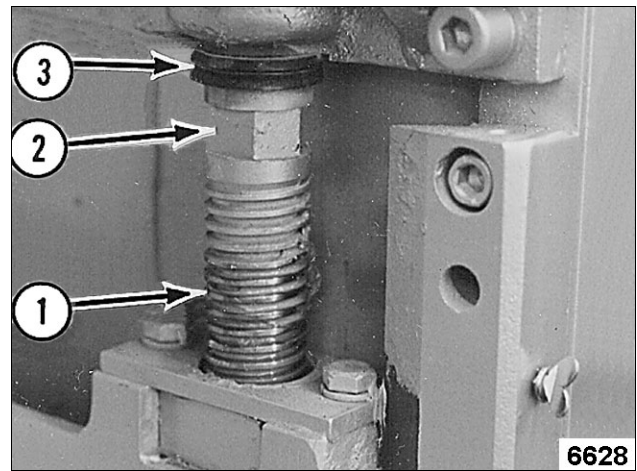
WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

4. Check the clearance between the bottom of the beater and bowl with a feeler gauge. Clearance is 1/8".

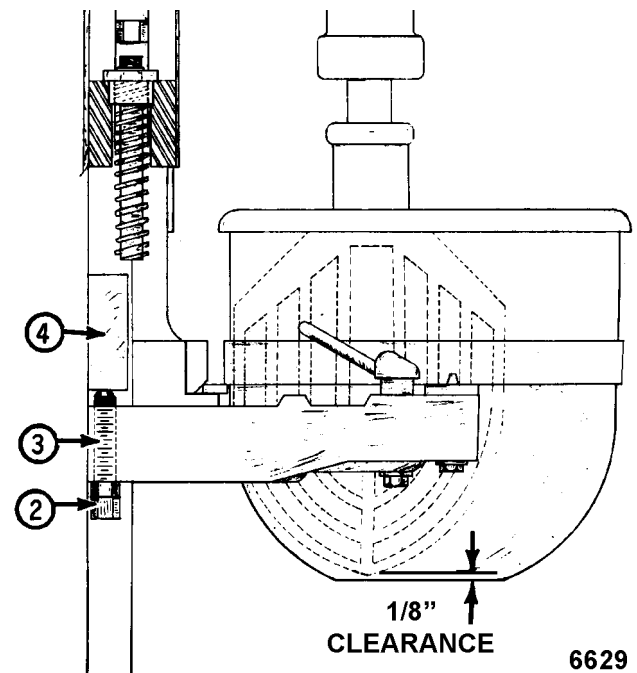
Adjustment - Adjusting Screw Located Under Bowl Support

1. Remove the caplug from the bumper stop and loosen the bump stop and jam nut (2, Fig. 6629).

NOTE: On mixers equipped with a power bowl lift, raise or lower bowl support by turning the lift screw with a wrench on the machined hex area (2, photo 6628) of lift screw.



2. Raise or lower bowl support so there is 1/8" clearance between bottom of beater and the bowl.
3. Turn the stop screw (3, Fig. 6629) until it is tight against the bowl support stop (4, Fig. 6629).

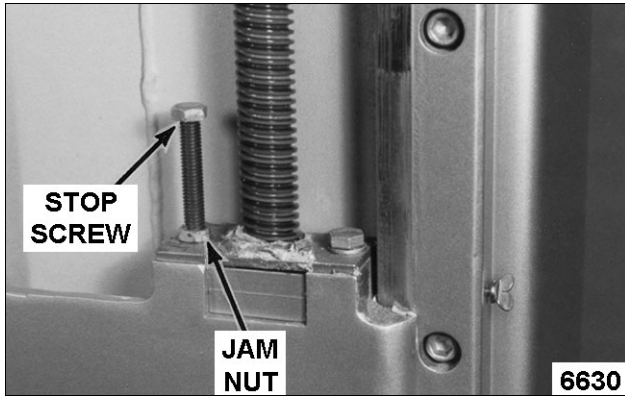


4. Tighten jam nut and bumper stop and replace the cap plug.
5. Lower and then raise the bowl support until it is up against the stop.
 - A. Recheck the bowl to beater clearance making sure the 1/8" clearance is maintained.

Adjustment - Stop Screw Located on Left Side of Lift Screw

1. Remove the pedestal apron.
2. Lower the bowl support slightly and loosen the jam nut.

3. Turn the stop screw CCW or CW to raise or lower the bowl support.



4. Raise the bowl support and check the clearance.
5. When desired clearance is achieved, lock the stop screw with the jam nut and reinstall the pedestal apron.

BOWL HEIGHT SENSING

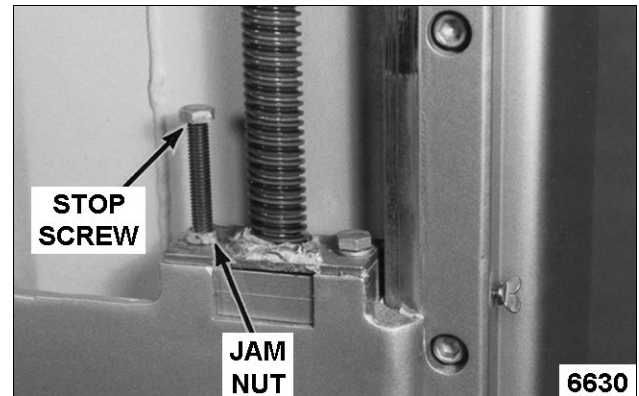
NOTE: When properly adjusted, the bowl height sensing feature insures that the bowl is fully up before the mixer will run unless the start switch is held in manually. If the bowl height sensing feature is added to a mixer using a kit, a bowl lock kit should also be added at the same time.

Check

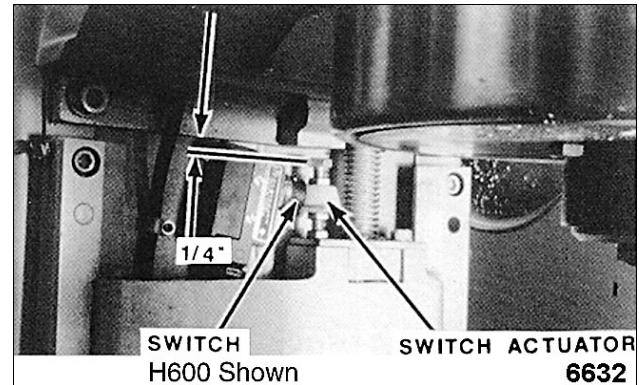
NOTE: The bowl guard, if equipped, must be closed in order to perform the bowl height sensing check.

1. Lower the bowl support more than 1/4" from the maximum up position.
 - A. Push and hold the start button - the mixer should run.
 - B. Release the start button - the mixer should stop.
2. Raise bowl until it stops in the full up position.
 - A. Push and release the start button - mixer should run.
 - B. Lower bowl from up position while mixer is running. Mixer should stop running when bowl support is lowered more than 1/4" from full up position.

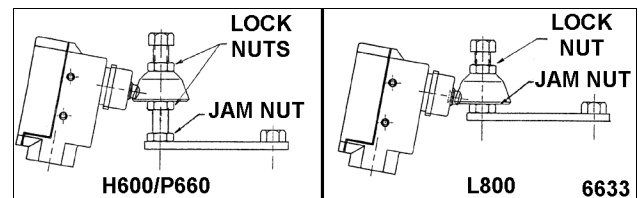
Adjustment - Stop Screw Located on Left Side of Lift Screw (photo 6630)



1. Verify BOWL TO BEATER CLEARANCE is correct.
2. Remove pedestal apron.
3. Raise bowl lift up until top of stop screw is 1/4" from bottom of transmission housing.



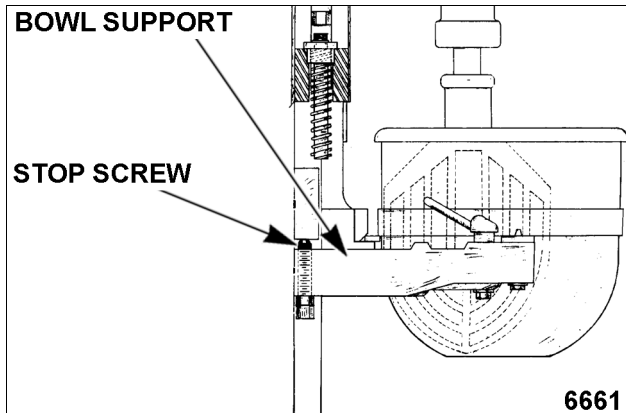
- A. H600/P660 - Adjust bowl switch actuator to operate the switch (closing the N.O. contacts) at this point. Snug the locknuts.
- B. L800 - Allow actuator to rest on jam nut and snug the locknut against the bowl switch actuator.



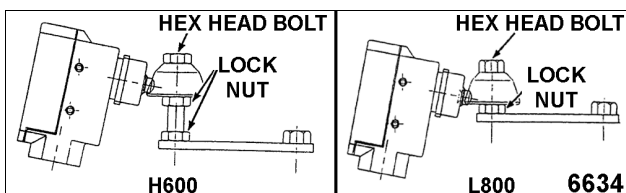
4. Apply power to machine and perform BOWL HEIGHT SENSING - Check.
 - A. Repeat adjustment if necessary.
5. Reinstall pedestal apron.

Adjustment - Stop Screw Located Under Bowl Support (Fig. 6661)

1. Verify BOWL TO BEATER CLEARANCE is correct.
2. Remove pedestal apron.
3. Raise bowl lift until the stop screw hits the bowl support stop then lower bowl support 1/4" from full up position.



- A. H600 - With bowl switch actuator against the bottom of the head of the hex bolt and a locknut snugged against the actuator, adjust the hex head bolt until the bowl switch actuator operates the switch (closes the N.O. contacts).
- B. Tighten the locknut against bowl lift nut retainer.
- C. L800 - Allow actuator to rest on locknut. Snug the hex head bolt against actuator and tighten locknut against bowl lift nut retainer.



4. Apply power to machine and perform BOWL HEIGHT SENSING - Check.
 - A. Repeat adjustment if necessary.
5. Reinstall pedestal apron.

MANUAL BOWL LIFT

HANDWHEEL BRACKET ASSEMBLY

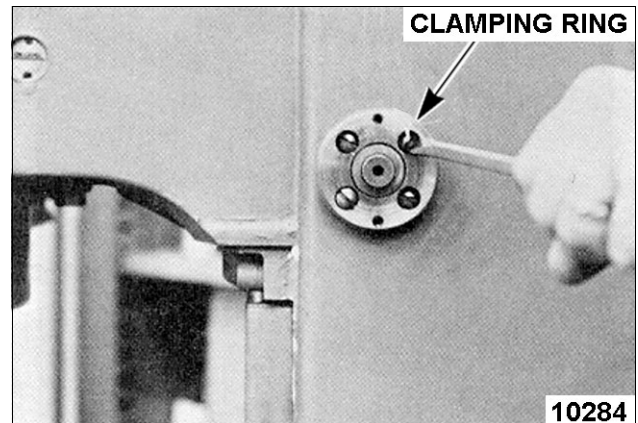
NOTE: If either the handwheel bracket/bearing assembly or handwheel clamping ring has malfunctioned, both parts are to be replaced due to the additional steps required to maintain the correct relationship between the handwheel bracket/bearing assembly, the frame, and the handwheel bracket clamping ring.



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Removal

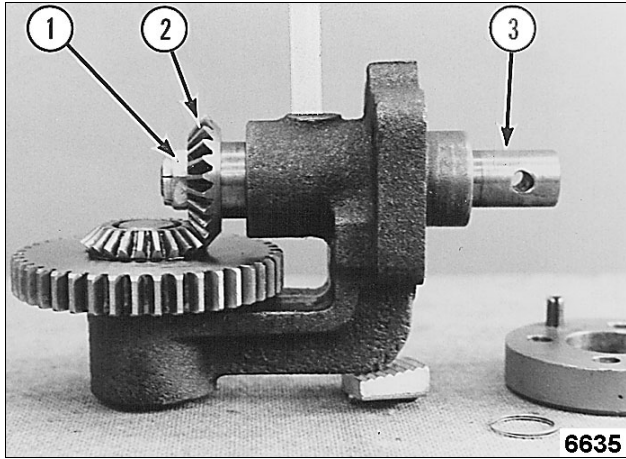
1. Remove TOP COVER.
2. Lower bowl support to its lowest position.
3. Remove the pin from the handwheel hub and slide the handwheel off the shaft.
4. Remove the screws from the handwheel bracket clamping ring and carefully pry the clamping ring free from the pedestal.



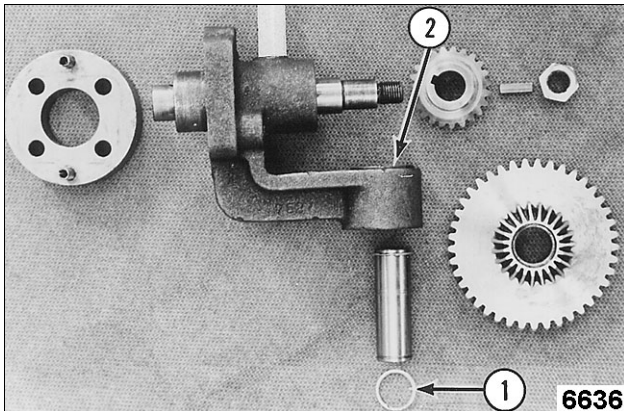
5. Reach inside the pedestal under the motor and remove the handwheel bracket assembly from the mixer. Be careful not to damage mixer finish.

Disassembly

1. Remove bowl lift miter pinion (2, photo 6635).
 - A. Remove the stop nut (1, photo 6635) and slide miter pinion off the handwheel shaft.
 - B. Remove the handwheel shaft (3, photo 6635).



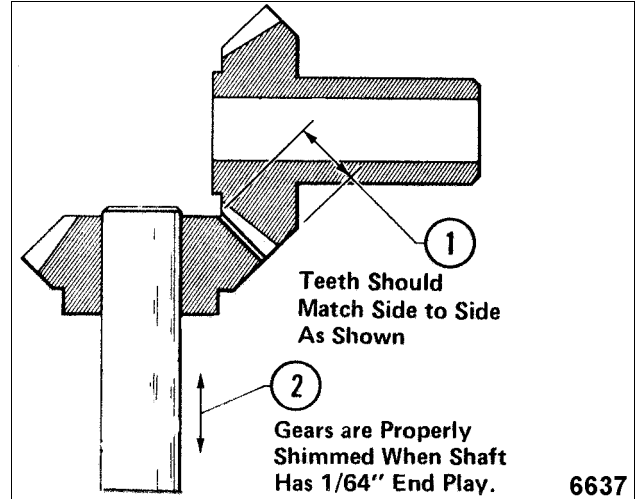
2. Remove the bottom retaining ring from the miter gear shaft (1, photo 6636) and remove the shaft from the handwheel bracket.
 - A. Slide the bowl lift miter gear, bowl lift gear and space off the shaft.



Assembly

NOTE: A new spacer (2, photo 6636) may be necessary when replacing either of the gears or bearing to obtain the gear spacing as shown in Fig. 6637.

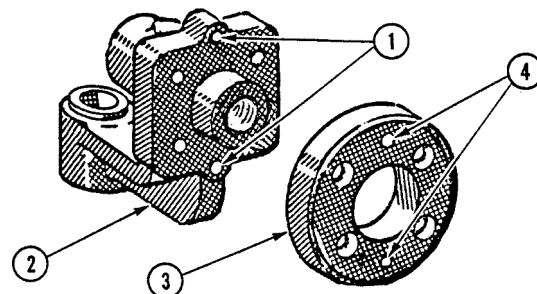
1. Reassemble parts removed in reverse order of removal.
2. Check gear spacing of miter gears. Proper end play is 1/64".



Installation

NOTE: If the handwheel bracket/bearing assembly and handwheel bracket clamping ring are not being replaced, install the handwheel bracket assembly in reverse order of removal. However, if the handwheel bracket/bearing assembly and the handwheel bracket clamping ring are being replaced, additional steps are required to properly align these two parts. The replacement handwheel bracket/bearing assembly (2, Fig. 6638) is not drilled with the two holes (1, Fig. 6638) for the roll pins. The replacement handwheel bracket/bearing assembly and the handwheel bracket clamping ring (3, Fig. 6638) are to be drilled after the parts are assembled into the mixer.

1. Install the replacement handwheel bracket/bearing assembly (2, Fig. 6638) and the handwheel bracket clamping ring (3, Fig. 6638) as they would normally be installed.
2. Align the two roll pin holes (4, Fig. 6638) in the handwheel bracket clamping ring with the existing holes in the mixer column.
3. Tighten the four mounting bolts.
4. Using the 15/64" holes (4, Fig. 6638) in the handwheel bracket clamping ring (3, Fig. 6638) as guides, drill two 1/4" holes thru the handwheel bracket clamping ring and the handwheel bracket/bearing assembly.



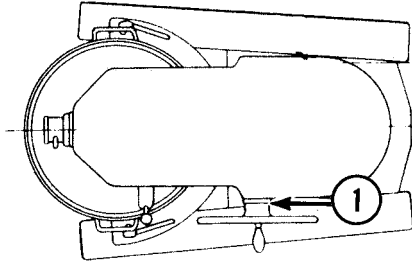
6638

5. Install the two roll pins in the previously drilled holes.
6. Complete installation of remaining parts in reverse order of removal.
7. Perform handwheel ADJUSTMENT.
8. Check mixer for proper operation.

Handwheel Adjustment

NOTE: The handwheel is adjusted by loosening or tightening the stop nut.

1. Adjust stop nut until there is a 1/16" gap between handwheel hub and clamping ring.



6639

MANUAL BOWL LIFT SCREW ASSEMBLY

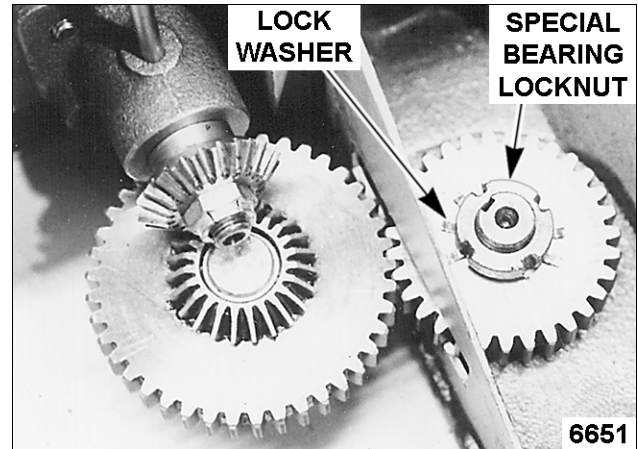
Removal and Disassembly



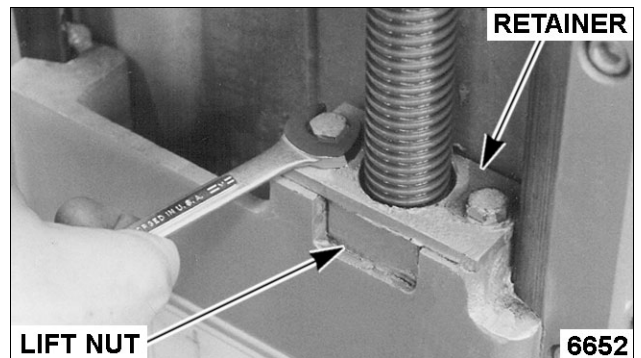
WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

CAUTION: Lower the bowl support to its lowest position before attempting to remove the lift screw assembly.

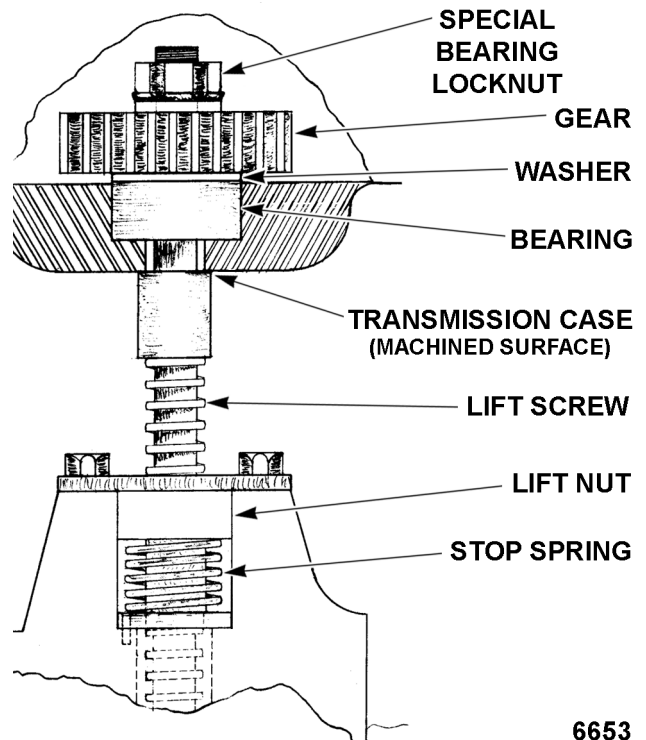
1. Remove TOP COVER ASSEMBLY.
2. Remove pedestal apron.
3. Remove mixer MOTOR.
4. Bend down tab(s) on the lock washer that are fitted into the notches of special bearing locknut.
5. Hold the bowl lift handwheel to keep the lift screw from turning and remove the special bearing locknut.



6. Remove the bolts on the lift nut retainer.



7. Turn the lift screw down by hand until the top of the lift screw clears the transmission case and remove the lift screw.
8. Remove the lift screw gear, washer and bearing.



Reassembly and Installation

1. Lubricate internal threads of bowl lift nut with Lubriplate 630AA before reassembly.

NOTE: If a bowl lift nut assembly is being installed, be certain that the head of the cap screw is facing out.

2. Reassemble lift screw assembly in reverse order.

NOTE: On L-800 mixers, be sure the bowl support stop spring is in place (Fig. 6653).

3. Adjust end play of lift screw as outlined in LIFT SCREW ADJUSTMENT.
4. Lower bowl support to its lowest position.
 - A. Coat lift screw with Lubriplate 630AA.
5. Reinstall mixer MOTOR.

NOTE: If bowl lift mechanism uses a bowl lift nut assembly, verify BOWL LIFT NUT ASSEMBLY ADJUSTMENT before installing pedestal apron.

6. Reinstall pedestal apron.
7. Reinstall TOP COVER ASSEMBLY.
8. Check mixer for proper operation.

Lift Screw Adjustment

NOTE: Refer to Fig. 6653. The end play adjustment is provided by the lock nut located on the top of the lift screw. The upward thrust is taken by the shoulder on the screw shaft. Downward thrust is taken by the bearing. A minimum of 0.005" end play should be allowed between the shoulder on the lift screw shaft and the machined surface of the transmission case.



WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

1. Remove TOP COVER ASSEMBLY.
2. Remove mixer MOTOR.
3. Remove the pedestal apron.
4. Holding the handwheel to prevent the lift screw from turning, adjust the locknut (Fig. 6653) to get 0.005" clearance between the shoulder and the machined surface of the transmission case.
5. Check bowl lift for proper operation.
6. Reinstall mixer MOTOR, TOP COVER ASSEMBLY and pedestal apron.
7. Check mixer for proper operation.

Bowl Lift Nut Assembly Adjustment

1. Start with bowl support in its lowest position.
2. Snug bowl lift nut assembly cap screw.
3. Install bowl into place on bowl support.
4. Weight bowl to simulate a load and raise bowl support to its highest position.

NOTE: As threaded surface of bowl lift nut assembly wears, the tendency to back-drive will increase. Tighten cap screw as necessary to prevent back-driving.

5. With mixer in an idle state, check for bowl support back-driving by exerting downward force on bowl support.
 - A. If back-driving exists, tighten bowl lift nut assembly cap screw until back-driving is eliminated. Do not over tighten cap screw.
6. Lower and raise bowl lift to check operation. Bowl support should raise and lower without too much resistance.
 - A. If bowl lift is difficult to operate, loosen bowl lift nut assembly cap screw slightly.
 - B. Raise bowl support and recheck for back-driving.
 - C. Repeat adjustment until bowl support can be raised and lowered without too much resistance and there is no back-driving.
7. Check BOWL TO BEATER clearance.
8. Reinstall pedestal apron.
9. Check mixer for proper operation.

POWER BOWL LIFT MOTOR AND TRANSMISSION

CHANGES

The Hobart-built motor originally used for the power bowl lift is obsolete. Production started using either a General Electric or Howell Electric motor beginning in December 1987 for the bowl lift motor.

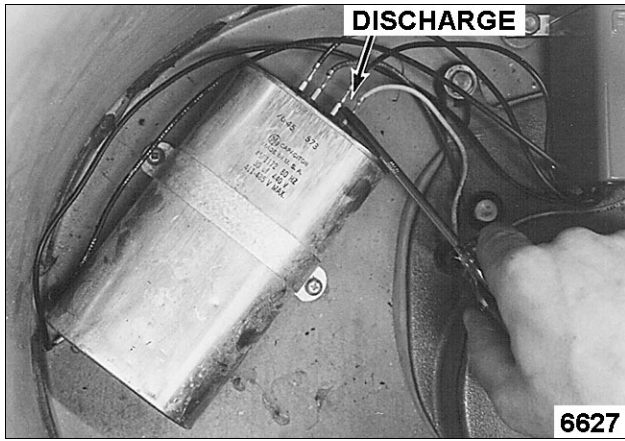
Removal

1. If possible, place bowl support in lowest possible position.

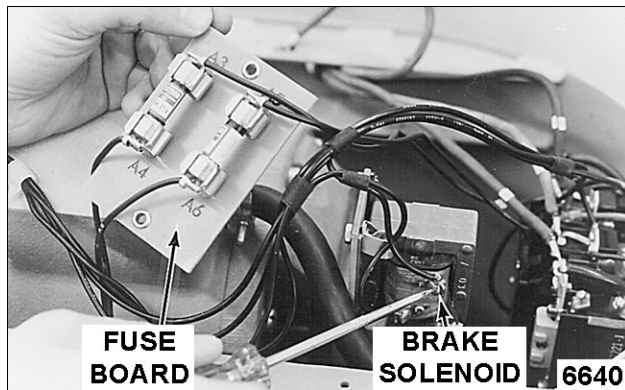


WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

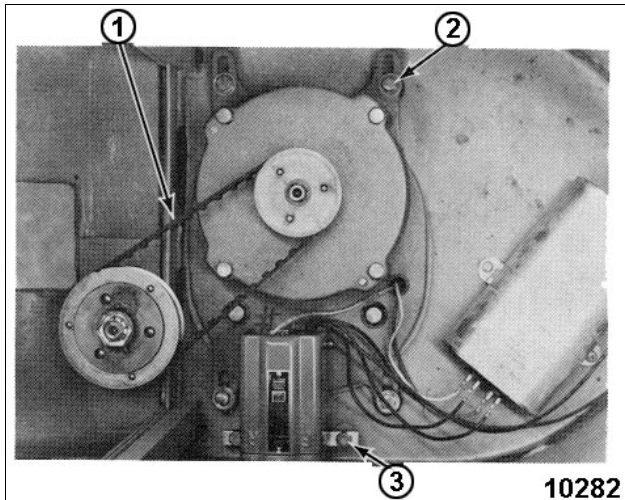
2. Remove the TOP COVER.
3. Discharge the power bowl lift (PBL) capacitor.



4. Remove the mixer MOTOR.
5. Disconnect the leads from the PBL fuse board and capacitor.



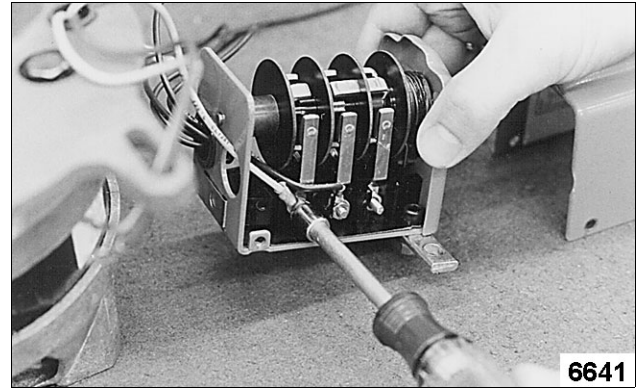
6. Remove the gear case mounting bolts (2, photo 10282).



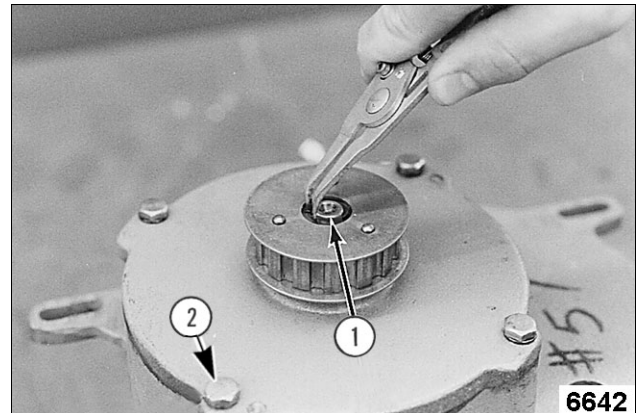
7. Slide the bowl lift assembly towards the PBL switch and remove the Flexa-Gear belt.
8. Remove the two mounting bolts from the switch (3, photo 10282), rotate the switch to pull the switch handle through the hole in the pedestal and lift the PBL and switch out of the pedestal.

Disassembling the PBL Transmission

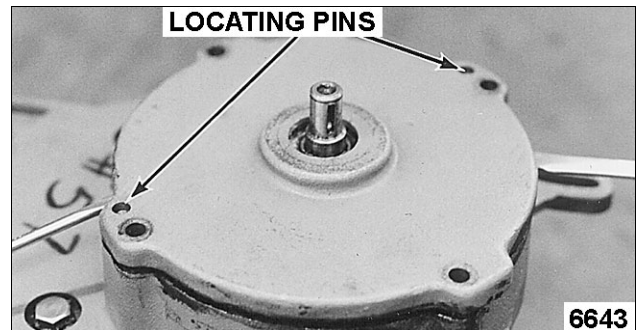
1. Remove the cover from the PBL switch, disconnect the white lead from #6 terminal and set the switch aside.



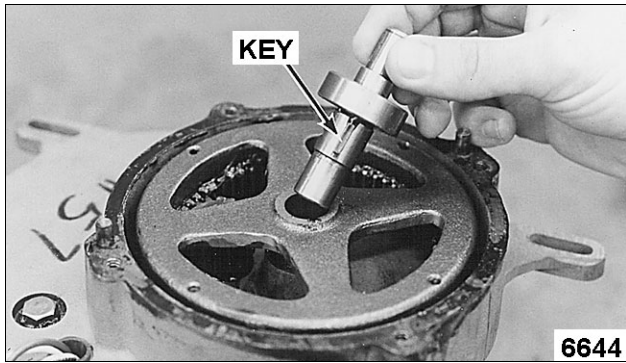
2. Remove the retaining ring (1, photo 6642) that holds the drive pulley in place. Remove the drive pulley and key.



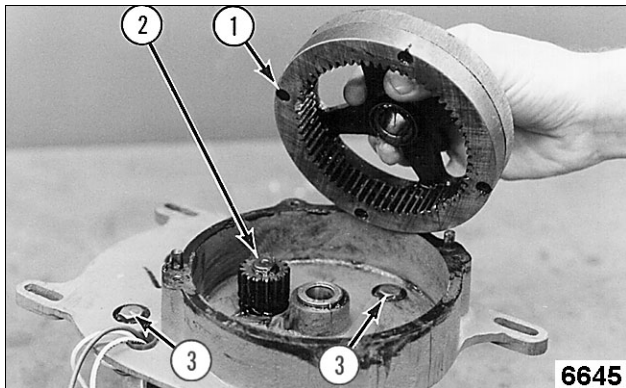
3. Remove the bolts from the gear case cover (2, photo 6642). Tap the cover lightly to break the seal and pry it off the locating pins.



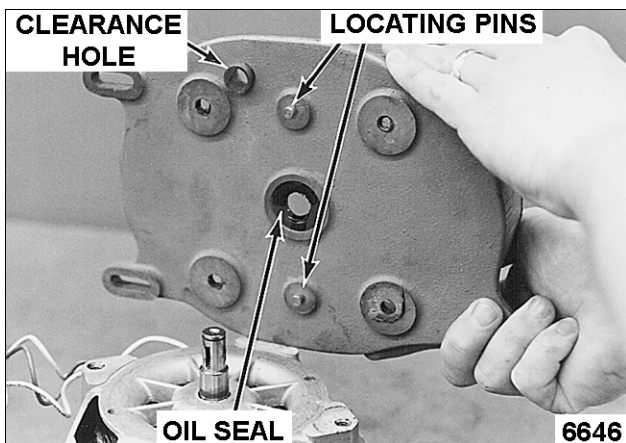
4. Remove the PBL transmission shaft assembly and key.



5. Lift out the internal gear and hub assembly.
 - A. Remove the socket head screws (1, photo 6645) and remove the hub from the internal gear.
6. Remove the motor pinion retaining ring, gear and key (2, photo 6645).
7. Remove the grease from the gear case.
8. Remove the motor mounting bolts (3, photo 6645) and lock washers.



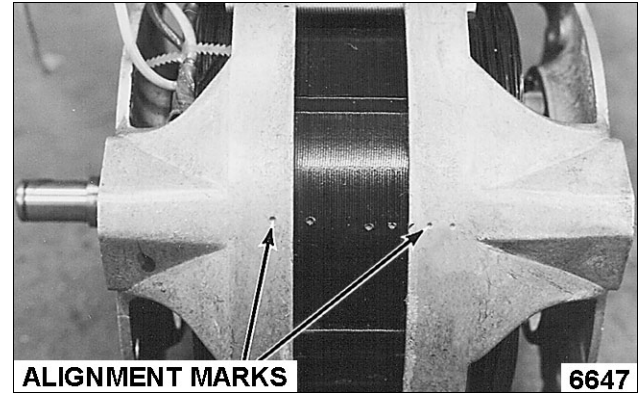
9. Carefully pry the gear case housing off the locating pins on the PBL motor.
10. Remove the oil seal from the gear case housing.



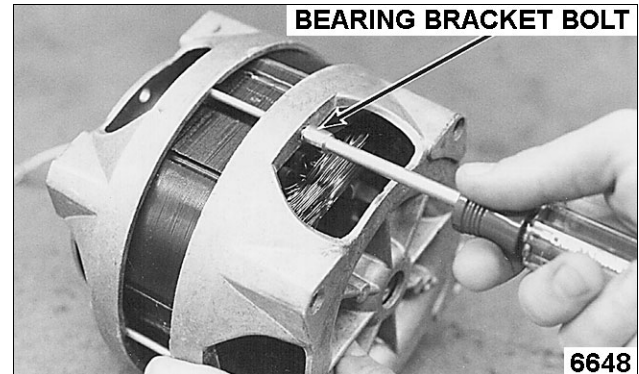
Disassembling the Hobart PBL Motor

NOTE: The Hobart PBL motor is no longer available. Some of the PBL equipped mixers produced with the Hobart PBL motor may have been converted to a General Electric or Howell Electric motor using an adapter. Servicing these motors will vary slightly from this procedure and will depend on motor manufacturer.

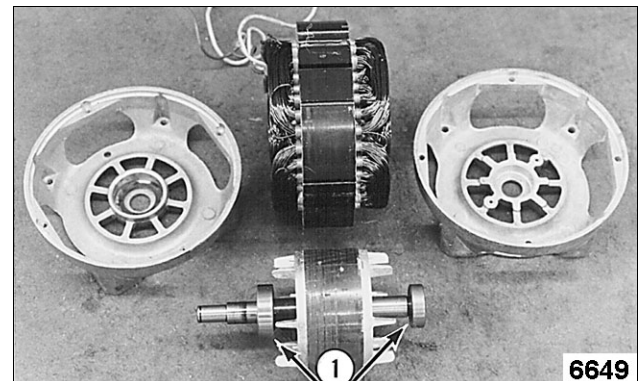
1. Use a center punch to make alignment marks.



2. Remove the bearing brackets from the stator assembly.



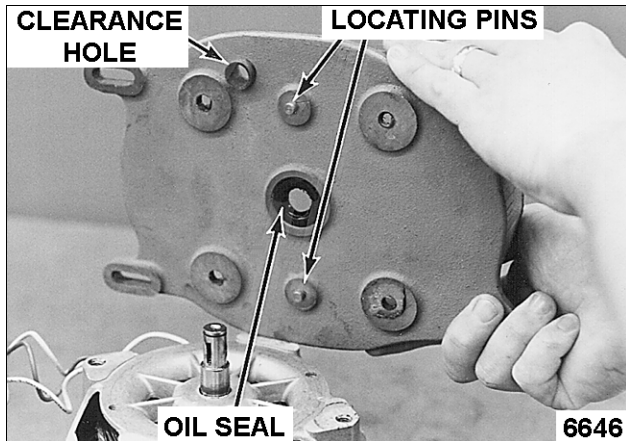
3. Remove the rotor assembly from the stator.
4. Using a gear puller, remove the ball bearings (1, photo 6649).



5. Reassemble parts removed in reverse order observing alignment marks on bearing brackets.

Reassembly of Hobart PBL Motor and Gear Case

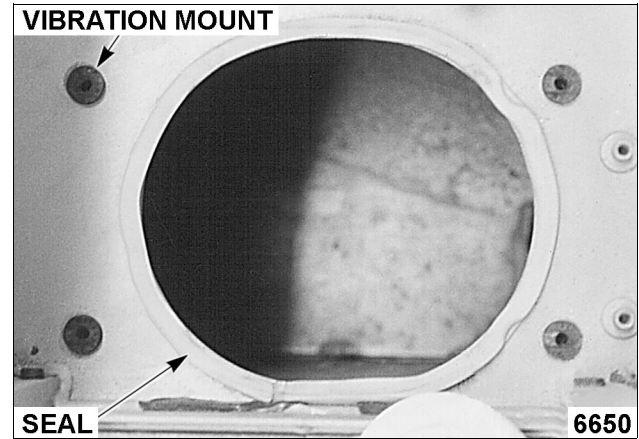
1. Install a new oil seal in the gear case housing before reassembling the motor and gear case.
2. Position motor on the gear housing using the locating pins so the motor leads are close to the clearance hole.



3. Install the four mounting bolts and lock washers.
 - A. Apply a coating of RTV sealant or equivalent across the two bolt heads inside the gear case to prevent leakage of grease onto the motor.
4. Reinstall the motor pinion gear and retaining ring.
5. Install the internal gear and hub assembly.
6. Install the PBL transmission shaft assembly.
7. Service PBL transmission gear housing with grease (8 Fl oz, 237 ml CHEVRON FM EP NLGI 2).
8. Apply a light coating of sealant (Permatex or equivalent) along the edge of the gear case.
 - A. Reinstall the top cover aligning it with the locating pins and the ball bearing on the PBL transmission shaft assembly.
 - B. Tighten hardware.
9. Reinstall the drive pulley and retaining ring.
10. Reconnect the lead to the PBL switch and replace the switch cover.

Reinstalling the PBL Unit

1. Check condition of the seal and vibration mounts before installing the PBL into the pedestal. Replace components that are worn, cracked, or otherwise damaged.



2. Position the PBL in the pedestal and reinstall the PBL switch.
3. Reinstall the Flexa-Gear belt and perform FLEXA-GEAR BELT ADJUSTMENT.
4. Test the PBL mechanism to verify proper operation.
5. Reinstall mixer motor and reconnect all leads.
6. Replace top cover.
7. Check mixer for proper operation.

Flexa-Gear Belt Adjustment

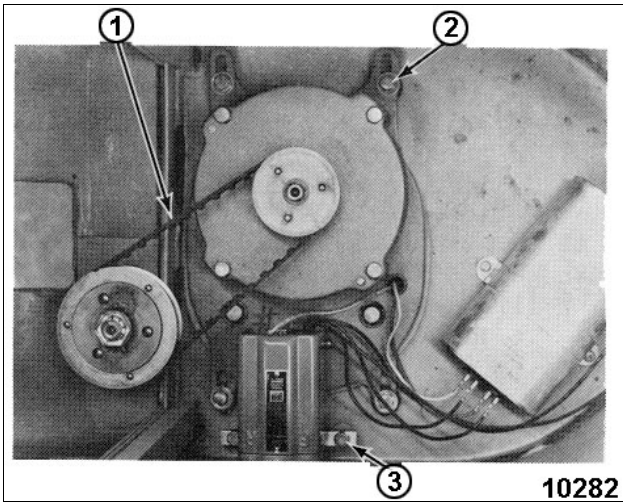
NOTE: The Flexa-Gear belt on the power bowl lift must be adjusted so there is approximately 1/2" deflection at the midway point (1, photo 10282) between the drive pulley and clutch assembly. If the Flexa-Gear belt is too tight, it may wear excessively and be noisy. If it is too loose, it may come off the pulley or slip.



WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

1. Remove TOP COVER ASSEMBLY.
2. Discharge the power bowl lift (PBL) capacitor.
3. Loosen the four PBL gear case mounting bolts.
4. Slide the PBL gear case away from the PBL switch until there is approximately 1/2" deflection of the Flexa-Gear belt midway between the clutch assembly and drive pulley (1, photo 10282).

NOTE: If difficulty is encountered in making this adjustment, the mixer motor can be removed to gain access to the PBL gear case.



5. Apply Loctite 242 or equivalent to threads of gear case mounting bolts and tighten bolts to a torque of 13-17 in*lb (approximately 4 turns from finger tight). Do not over tighten hardware.
6. Check PBL for proper operation.
7. Replace TOP COVER ASSEMBLY.
8. Check mixer for proper operation.

POWER BOWL LIFT SCREW ASSEMBLY

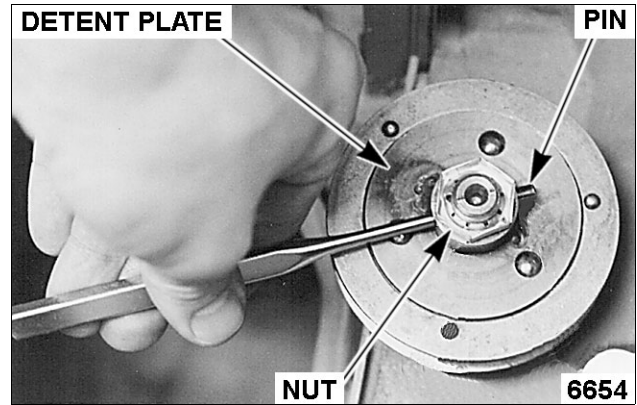
Removal

1. Lower bowl support to its lowest position before attempting to remove the lift screw assembly.

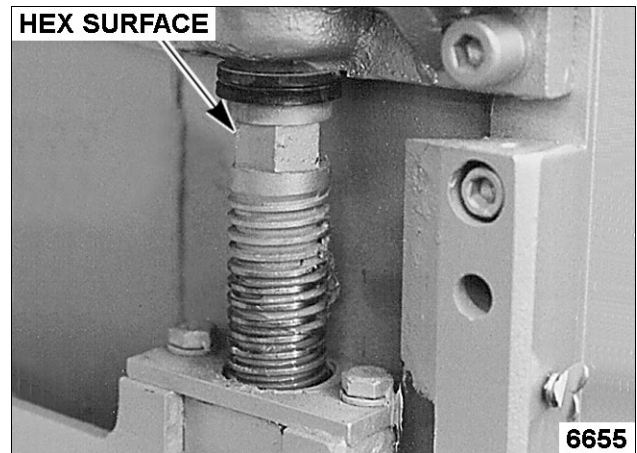


WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

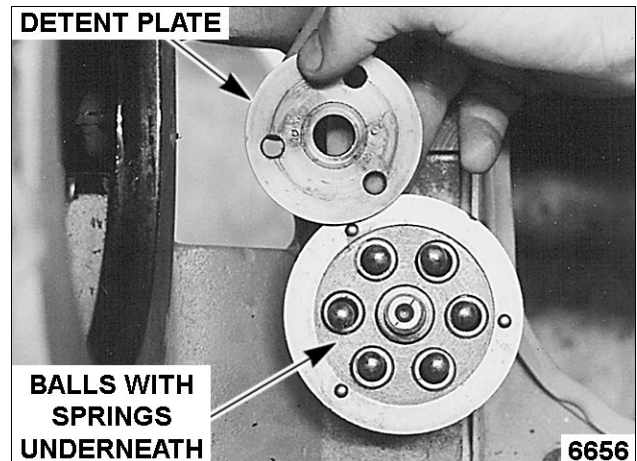
2. Remove the TOP COVER ASSEMBLY.
3. Discharge the PBL capacitor.
4. Remove the mixer MOTOR.
5. Remove the Flexa-Gear belt.
6. Remove the pin from the detent plate and hub assembly.



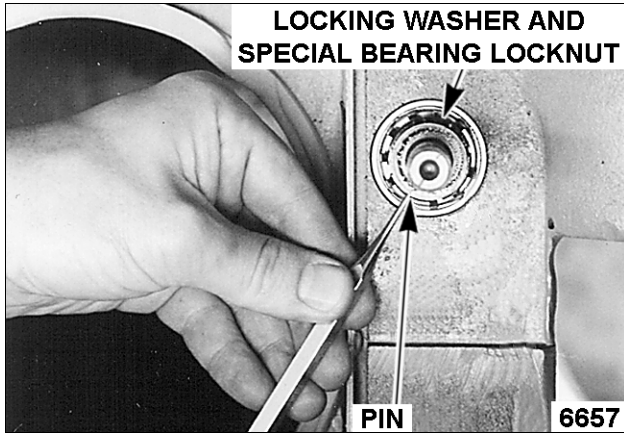
7. Remove the pedestal apron.
8. Place a wrench on the machined hex surface of the lift screw to keep it from moving.



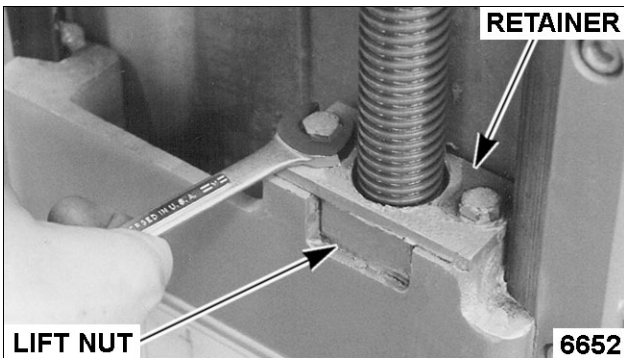
- A. Slowly loosen the nut on top of the detent plate (photo 6654) to relieve the tension from the detent springs.
 - B. Remove the nut while holding the plate against the pulley assembly.
9. Lift off the clutch assembly being careful not to lose the detent springs and balls.



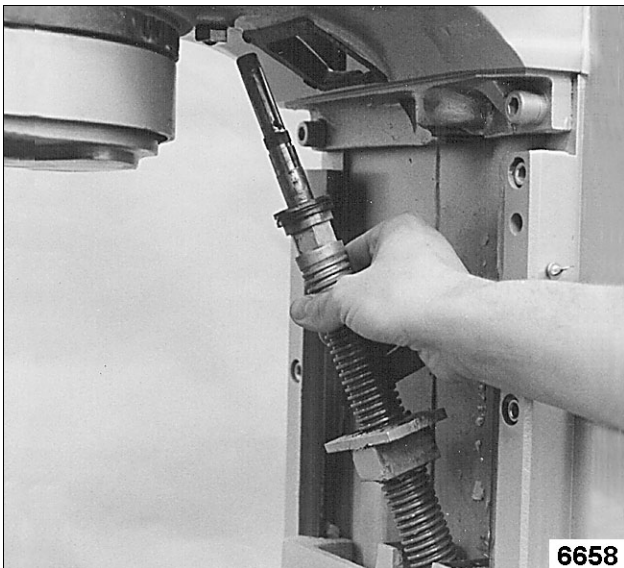
10. Drive out the pin and remove the collar.
11. Bend down the locking washer tab and remove the special bearing locknut and locking washer.



12. Remove the bolts from the lift nut retainer.



13. Turn the lift screw down by hand until it is free of the transmission housing and remove the screw.



14. Remove the lift screw bearing from its seat in the transmission housing.

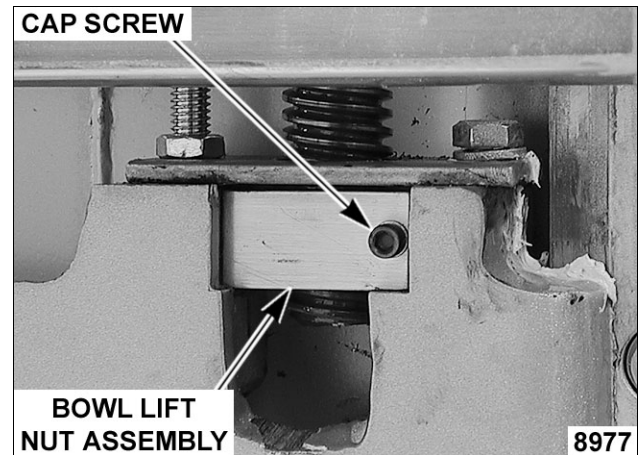
Reassembly

NOTE: The L800 has a spacer nut located below the bowl lift screw nut on the bowl support. Be sure this is in place before installing the lift screw.

1. Install the lift screw bearing in its seat in the transmission housing.

2. Inspect the needle bearing for wear, replace if necessary and lubricate.

NOTE: The bowl lift nut is rectangular and the long side must be parallel to the front of the pedestal. In cases where a bowl lift nut assembly is used, make certain that the head of the cap screw faces out toward apron.



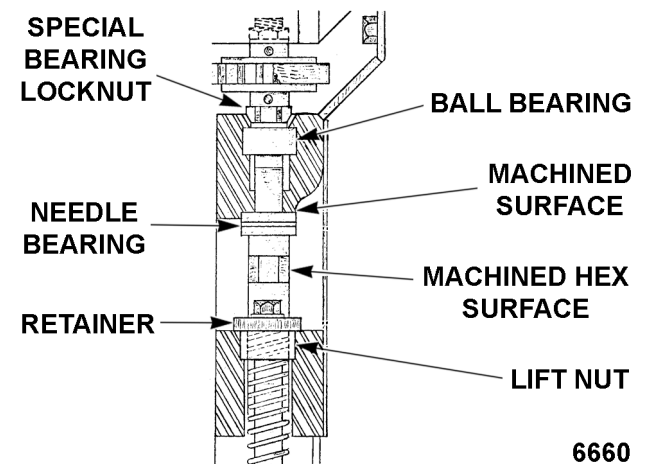
3. Reassemble lift screw assembly in reverse order.

4. Position the lift screw in the bowl support.

5. Reinstall lift nut retainer.

6. With the lift screw in position, turn it by hand until the needle bearing is against the machined surface of the transmission case.

7. Reinstall the locking washer and special bearing locknut.



8. Perform POWER LIFT SCREW ADJUSTMENT.

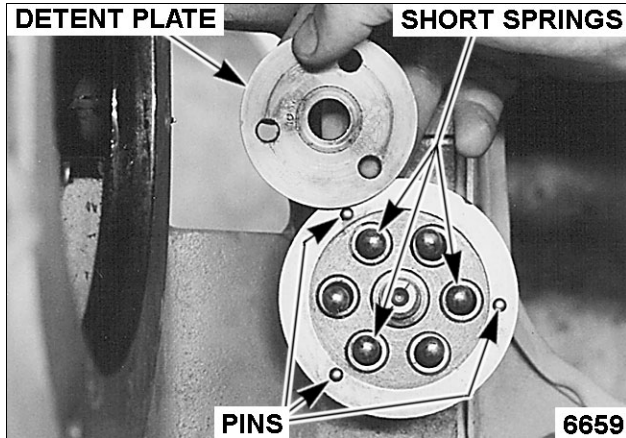
9. Reinstall the collar and pin.

NOTE: Before replacing the clutch assembly, make certain the six detent springs are located properly in the clutch.

10. Assemble the clutch assembly.

A. Slide the hub assembly on the shaft.

- B. Install the three short springs in the holes of the clutch that are next to the pins of the clutch.
- C. Install the longer springs in the remaining open holes.
- D. Place the balls on top of the springs.
- E. Place the detent plate over the hub assembly. Press down on detent plate to compress springs enough to start the nut on the shaft threads.



- F. Tighten the nut until the holes for the pin are aligned and install the pin.

11. Reinstall the Flexa-Gear belt.
12. Perform FLEXA-GEAR BELT ADJUSTMENT.
13. Check PBL for proper operation.
14. Reinstall mixer MOTOR.
15. Reinstall TOP COVER ASSEMBLY.
16. Check mixer for proper operation.

Power Lift Screw Adjustment

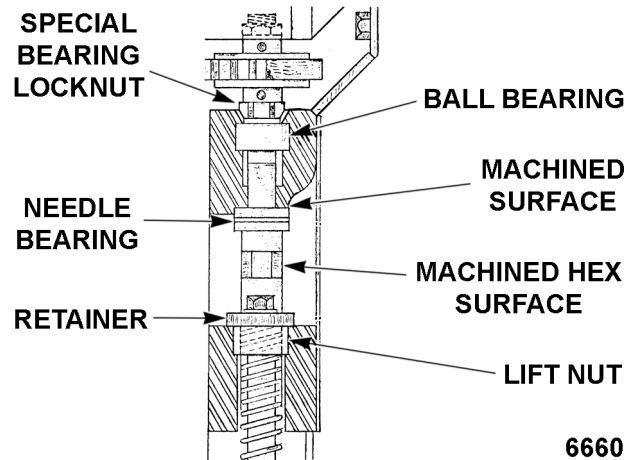
NOTE: A special bearing locknut located below the clutch assembly on the lift screw provides the end play adjustment. Upward thrust is taken by a needle bearing while downward thrust is taken by a ball bearing. A minimum of 0.005" end play should be allowed between the needle bearing and the machined surface of the transmission housing.



WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

1. Remove TOP COVER ASSEMBLY and pedestal apron.
2. Discharge the PBL capacitor.
3. Remove the mixer MOTOR.
4. Remove the Flexa-Gear belt.
5. Remove the clutch assembly and collar.
6. Place a wrench on the machined hex surface of

the lift screw to prevent movement and adjust the special bearing locknut to 0.005" clearance between the needle bearing and the machined surface of the transmission housing.



7. Reinstall the collar and clutch assembly.
8. Reinstall and adjust the Flexa-Gear belt.
9. Reinstall the mixer MOTOR, TOP COVER ASSEMBLY and pedestal apron.
10. Check mixer for proper operation.

Motor Current Test

WARNING: CERTAIN PROCEDURES IN THIS SECTION REQUIRE ELECTRICAL TEST OR MEASUREMENTS WHILE POWER IS APPLIED TO THE MACHINE. EXERCISE EXTREME CAUTION AT ALL TIMES. IF TEST POINTS ARE NOT EASILY ACCESSIBLE, DISCONNECT POWER AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES, ATTACH TEST EQUIPMENT AND REAPPLY POWER TO TEST.

1. Lower bowl support, if possible.
2. Disconnect power to mixer.
3. Remove top cover.
4. Clamp ammeter around one of the power bowl lift motor leads.
5. Apply power to mixer.
6. Place a load on bowl support equivalent to an average mixing load.
7. Operate the PBL switch (raise and lower). Record meter reading for each direction of travel.
 - A. Refer to the table for approximate ampere values.

POWER BOWL LIFT MOTOR CURRENT - AMPERES	
Voltage	Ampere
200 VAC	3.4 A
230 VAC	2.65 A

NOTE: Continuous currents above the rated current and intermittent overload currents greater than 20% of rated current indicate an overload.

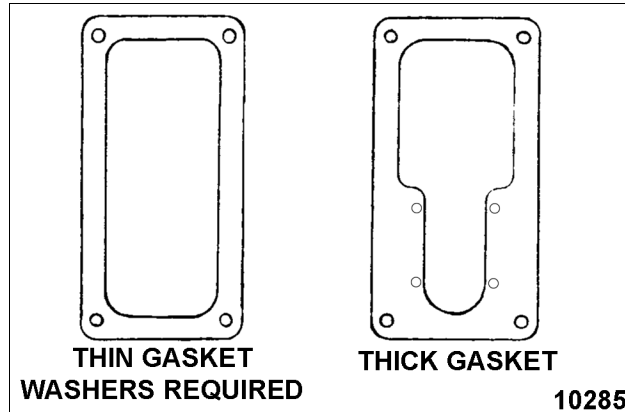
TIMER AND SWITCH PLATE

TECHNICAL NOTES

H600 / L800 Switch Plate Gasket

In July 1985 the switch plate gasket was changed to a thicker material in order to eliminate washers (spacers) between the START and STOP switches and switch plate.

Switch plates with thin gaskets require a washer on each mounting screw between the switch and switch plate. Failure to install the washers may result in the switches sticking. If the switch plate gasket is made of thick material, the gasket acts as the spacer between the switch and switch plate. The washers may be used, but are not required. Refer to the illustration to identify which gasket is present on the mixer being serviced.

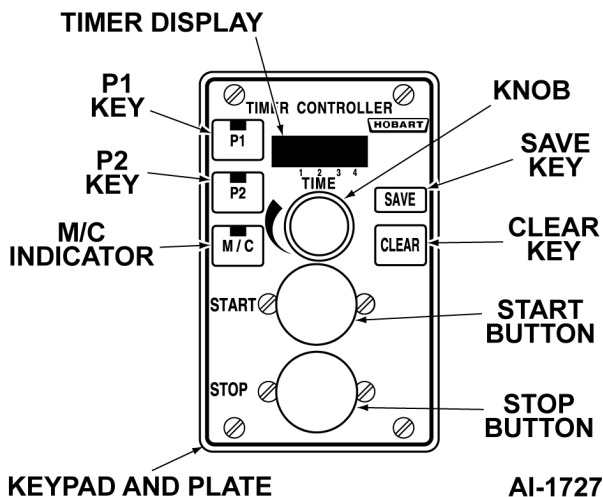


Electronic Timer

The electronic timer became available as an option in October 1994. The timer can be programmed for two preset recipes. Each recipe has four time cycles. An upgrade kit is available to add the electronic timer to previously built mixers. Consult the Catalog of Replacement Parts - F18797 (H600 & L800) and F18835 (P660) for kit part number information. Refer to UPGRADE KIT INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS in this section for instructions.

ELECTRONIC TIMER OPERATION / PROGRAMMING

NOTE: At idle, the timer display [- - : -] shows that no time has been set.



Timer Keys**Programming Function (if mixer is not running)**

P1	Contains up to four preset times. Displays each preset time sequentially.
P2	Contains up to four additional preset times. Displays each preset time sequentially.
Knob	Changes the time as indicated by the display.
Save	Replaces the preset time with the indicated time.
Clear	Returns to idle from a programming function.

Continuous Mixing

1. Begin from the idle display [- :- -]. Turn knob if necessary to set display.
2. With bowl guard closed and the bowl in the up position, press START to begin mixing. The M/C indicator will be lit and the total mixing time will be indicated (minutes and seconds).
3. Press STOP when mixing is complete. The M/C indicator light goes off and the idle display [- :- -].

Using Dial Timer to Set Mixing Time

1. Turn knob to desired mixing time. The M/C indicator will be lit.
2. Press START to begin mixing. The timer will countdown from the set time to [00:00].
 - A. Pressing STOP will suspend the mixing and timer countdown.
 - 1) Press START to resume both mixing and timer countdown.
 - 2) Press CLEAR to return to idle display [- :- -].
 - B. When timer reaches [00:00],
 - 1) The mixer stops.
 - 2) M/C indicator goes off.
 - 3) A beep tone sounds for two seconds.
 - 4) The mixer returns to idle display [- :- -].

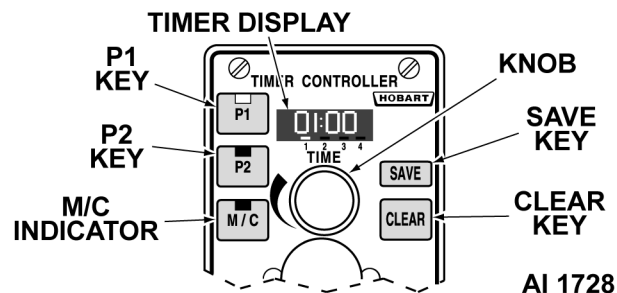
Using Preset Keys P1 or P2 to Set Mixing Time

NOTE: Each preset key has four time settings. The indicator LED above the number 1, 2, 3, 4 in the time display, and the P1 or P2 indicator LED identify which preset time is being displayed.

NOTE: The timer reverts to the factory programmed preset times after any power interruption.

FACTORY PROGRAMMED PRESET TIMES				
Preset Key	Indicator			
	1	2	3	4
P1	01:00	02:00	10:00	00:00
P2	02:00	01:00	05:00	03:00

1. Beginning from the idle display state [- :- -], press P1 or P2 to display the No. 1 preset mixing time.



EXAMPLE: An illuminated LED above P1 and 1 in timer display indicates the first preset time contained in P1.

- A. If the same preset key, P1 or P2 is pressed again, the next preset time will be displayed. Continually pressing the P1 or P2 key will advance thru the remaining preset settings.
 - 1) Turning the KNOB will adjust the time from the preset time that is displayed. Adjusting the time in this manner will only affect the current time and will not alter the programmed preset time.
2. Press START to begin mixing. The timer will countdown from the set time to [00:00].
 - A. Pressing STOP will suspend the mixing and timer countdown.
 - 1) Press START to resume both mixing and timer countdown.
 - 2) Press CLEAR to return to idle display [- :- -].
 - B. When timer reaches [00:00],
 - 1) The mixer stops.
 - 2) A beep tone sounds for two seconds.
 - 3) The next preset mixing time displays.
 - 4) When the last preset time reaches [00:00], the P1 or P2 indicator goes off and the mixer returns to idle display [- :- -].

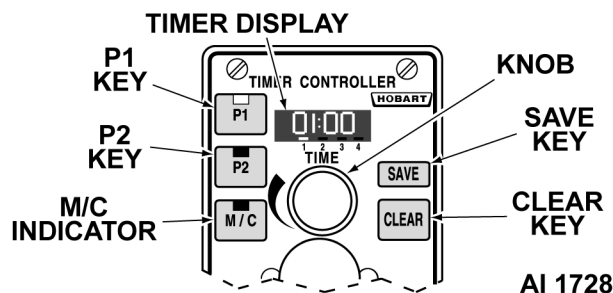
Programming Preset Keys P1 and P2 Mixing Time

NOTE: Each preset key has four time settings. The indicator LED above numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 in the time display, and the P1 or P2 indicator LED identify which preset time is being displayed. The preset times can be programmed to different times from the default settings listed below.

NOTE: The timer reverts to the factory programmed preset times after any power interruption.

FACTORY PROGRAMMED PRESET TIMES				
Preset Key	Indicator			
	1	2	3	4
P1	01:00	02:00	10:00	00:00
P2	02:00	01:00	05:00	03:00

1. Beginning from the idle display state [- :- -], press P1 or P2 to display the No. 1 preset mixing time.



EXAMPLE: An illuminated LED above P1 and 1 in timer display indicates the first preset time contained in P1.

- A. If the same preset key, P1 or P2 is pressed again, the next preset time will be displayed. Continually pressing the P1 or P2 key will advance thru the remaining preset settings.
2. Turn the KNOB to change the time for the indicated preset time.
3. Press SAVE key to retain the revised times and return to the idle display [- :- -].
 - A. If more preset times are to be revised, advance to the desired preset, enter the new time and press SAVE. Repeat as necessary until required times are entered.

NOTE: Pressing CLEAR key will retain saved time and return timer to the idle display [- :- -].

4. Press START to begin mixing. The timer will countdown from the set time to [00:00].
 - A. Pressing STOP will suspend the mixing and timer countdown.

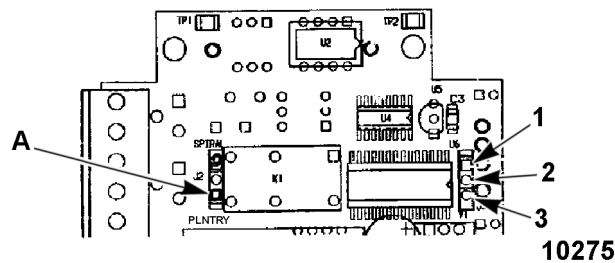
- 1) Press START to resume both mixing and timer countdown.
 - 2) Press CLEAR to return to idle display [- :- -].
- B. When timer reaches [00:00],
- 1) The mixer stops.
 - 2) A beep tone sounds for two seconds.
 - 3) The next preset mixing time displays.
 - 4) When the last preset time reaches [00:00], the P1 or P2 indicator goes off and the mixer returns to idle display [- :- -].

REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT



WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

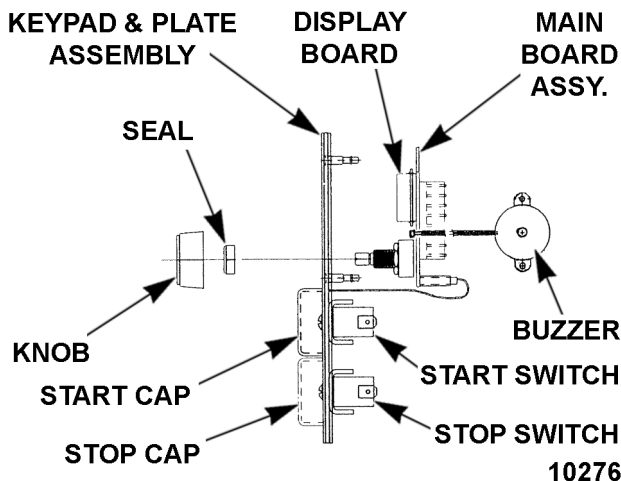
NOTE: If the timer control board is being replaced, set the jumpers on replacement board to match the board being replaced.



TIMER CONTROL BOARD JUMPER CONFIGURATION	
Jumper Position	Description
Between middle pin and pin marked PLNTRY.	Reference A in illustration 10275.
Pin 1 to 2. (Standard position)	Fifteen minute timer with 10 second increment.
Pin 2 to 3.	Twenty-two minute timer with 15 second increment.

NOTE: If jumper location is changed, mixer must go from power off to power on to reset timer.

1. Disassemble the switch plate assembly. Refer to illustration 10276.



2. Remove buzzer wires from main board assembly by loosening two terminal screws on board and pulling wires out.
3. Lift board off retaining studs.

NOTE: Apply a small amount of Lubriplate FGL-2 (Part No. 103881-67) to inside of seal when reassembling.

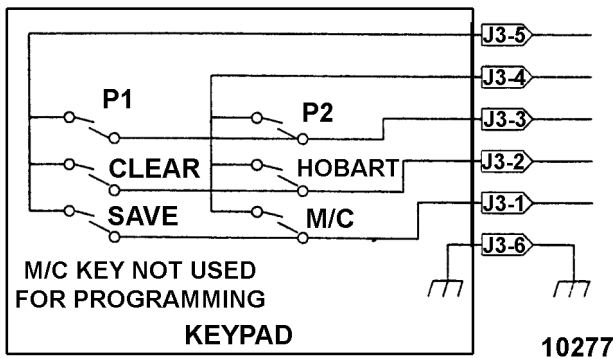
4. Reassemble parts removed in reverse order.

KEYPAD TEST



WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

1. Disconnect keypad connector.
2. Set meter to measure resistance.
 - A. Check continuity of key switches. Refer to illustration 10277. When contacts are closed, resistance should be 50 ohms or less.



TIMER SERVICE DIAGNOSTICS



WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

NOTE: The program will stop if a timer controller error is detected.

1. Remove the switch plate assembly from transmission case. Do not disconnect wiring.
2. Jump TP1 and TP2 on main control board.

Entering Service Diagnostics

WARNING: CERTAIN PROCEDURES IN THIS SECTION REQUIRE ELECTRICAL TEST OR MEASUREMENTS WHILE POWER IS APPLIED TO THE MACHINE. EXERCISE EXTREME CAUTION AT ALL TIMES. IF TEST POINTS ARE NOT EASILY ACCESSIBLE, DISCONNECT POWER AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES, ATTACH TEST EQUIPMENT AND REAPPLY POWER TO TEST.

3. Turn power on.
4. Press CLEAR and HOBART keys simultaneously. The timer will beep twice, the display will show [tE:St], then the display goes into automatic scroll.

TIMER SERVICE DIAGNOSTICS				
Tested Area	Display	Beeper	Technician Action	Note
Display	00:00; 99:99	N/A	N/A	Automatic scroll from 00:00 to 99:99
	SE:On	Short Tone	N/A	After scrolling completed.
Start Circuit	SE:On	N/A	Press Start	
		Short Tone	N/A	Pass
	tr:01	Short Tone	N/A	Mixer agitator turning.
	tr:02	N/A	N/A	Mixer agitator turning.
Keyboard LEDs	tr:02	N/A	N/A	Three timer LEDs turn on and stay on.
	Flashes SE:00 once	Short Tone	N/A	
	turn	Short Tone	N/A	Pass
Time Selection	turn	N/A	Turn timer knob	
	xx:xx	N/A	N/A	xx:xx is whatever value knob is set to.
	01:00	Short Tone	N/A	Pass
M/C Key	02:01	N/A	Press M/C Key	While key is down.
	02:00	N/A	N/A	Pass
P2 Key	03:02	N/A	Press P2 Key	While key is down.
	03:00	N/A	N/A	Pass
P1 Key	04:03	N/A	Press P1 Key	While key is down.
	04:00	N/A	N/A	Pass
HOBART Key	05:04	N/A	Press HOBART key	While key is down.
	05:00	N/A	N/A	Pass
CLEAR Key	06:05	N/A	Press CLEAR key	While key is down.
	06:00	N/A	N/A	Pass
SAVE Key	6:00	N/A	Press SAVE key	
	nn:nn	Short Tone	N/A	Three LEDs on timer turn off.
Test mode is automatically exited	- -: -	N/A	N/A	Pass
			Disable Service Diagnostics	

Disabling Service Diagnostics Mode



WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

1. Remove the switch plate assembly from transmission case. Do not disconnect wiring.
2. Remove jumper from TP1 to TP2.
3. Reinstall switch plate assembly.
4. Reapply power to mixer.

ELECTRONIC TIMER UPGRADE KIT INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



WARNING: DISCONNECT THE ELECTRICAL POWER TO THE MACHINE AND FOLLOW LOCKOUT / TAGOUT PROCEDURES.

CAUTION: Certain components in this system are subject to damage by electrostatic discharge during field repairs. A field service grounding kit is available to prevent damage. The field service grounding kit must be used anytime the control board is handled.

1. Remove TOP COVER.
2. Remove switch plate assembly from transmission case. Save screws.
 - A. Disconnect wiring and discard switch plate assembly.
3. Remove the shifting unit interlock switch and disconnect the wires.
4. Pull the wires from switch cavity.
 - A. Remove P-clamps on wiring harness and pull switch cavity wires and wires from shifting unit interlock switch to rear of unit.
 - B. Remove control panel from pedestal to allow access to wire connections at bottom of contactor and overload relay.
 - C. Disconnect switch cavity wires and shifting unit interlock switch wires from control panel components and discard wires.

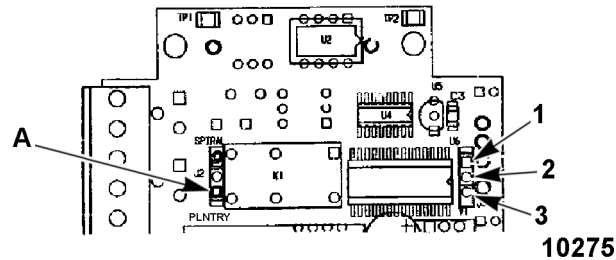
NOTE: In some cases the switch cavity opening will not allow proper installation of switch plate assembly without reshaping cavity opening. A template is supplied in the kit to determine if reshaping is required.

5. Tape template in position over switch plate mounting holes in transmission case.
 - A. Determine if any of the casting is inside the opening in the template.
 - 1) If none of the casting is present, remove the template and continue with procedure.
 - 2) If casting is inside opening, the transmission case must be modified.

- a. Place a shop cloth inside switch cavity opening and reshape opening until casting is not present inside template. Recommended tools consist of an electric hand drill and carbide rotary burr/file.
- b. Remove the template.
- c. Carefully remove the shop cloth and dispose of the removed material.

6. Feed kit wiring harness from switch cavity through the hole in transmission case. Route the wires to the control panel, except a ground wire that will be installed under the P-clamp at the top of transmission case and two branded wires that go to the shifting unit interlock switch area.
 - A. Wire the control panel components per the branding on the wiring harness wires and supplemental wiring diagram from the kit. If a splice is not present, the wires marked splice go to the normally open (N.O.) Contacts on the contactor side switch.
 - B. Fasten the rear ground wire to the grounding lug at the top of the pedestal.
 - C. Install snubber assembly between C1 and C3 on contactor.
 - D. Reinstall control panel to pedestal.
 - E. Reinstall the P-clamps. Place a ground wire under the P-clamp at the top of the transmission case.
 - F. Connect the wires to shifting unit interlock switch and reinstall switch.
7. Mount the buzzer assembly at the two lower gear shift bracket holes using the existing screws and lock washers.
 - A. Route buzzer wires to switch cavity.
8. Plug the wiring harness into the switch plate assembly main circuit board.
 - A. Connect branded wire to 2PB-C on start switch.
 - B. Connect ground wire to threaded stud on assembly.
 - C. Connect the buzzer wires to the main circuit board.

9. Look at the jumpers on the main circuit board and discuss with the customer if they want a 15 minute or 22 minute timer, 10 second or 15 second increments and locate the jumpers as shown.



TIMER CONTROL BOARD JUMPER CONFIGURATION

Jumper Position	Description
Between middle pin and pin marked PLNTRY.	Reference A in illustration 10275.
Pin 1 to 2. (Standard position)	Fifteen minute timer with 10 second increment.
Pin 2 to 3.	Twenty-two minute timer with 15 second increment.

NOTE: If jumper location is changed, mixer must go from power off to power on to reset timer.

10. Reinstall the shift selector plate.
11. Install switch plate assembly onto transmission case using saved hardware.
12. Peel paper backing from supplemental wiring label and place label next to original wiring diagram in the top cover assembly.
13. Reinstall top cover.
14. Refer to operating instructions F19121 or OPERATION AND PROGRAMMING for instructions.
15. Power mixer and check for proper operation.
16. Leave operating instructions with customer.

ELECTRICAL OPERATION

COMPONENT FUNCTION

Capacitor (1CAP)	Start capacitor for single phase mixer motor.
Capacitor (2CAP)	Start capacitor for single phase P660 mixer motor. Used as filter capacitor for bowl lift motor in H600 / L800 mixers.
Contactor (CON)	Motor contactor controlling voltage to mixer motor.
Fuse, (1FU)	Located on primary side (H1 connection) of transformer = 2.0 A.
Fuse, (2FU)	Located on primary side (H4 connection) of transformer = 2.0 A.
Fuse, (3FU) *	Located on 2FB. Located in the bowl lift motor circuit. Hobart built or Howell Electric motors use 3.5 A fuses and General Electric motors use 5.6 A fuses.
Fuse, (4FU) *	Located on 2FB. Located in the bowl lift motor circuit. Hobart built or Howell Electric motors use 3.5 A fuses and General Electric motors use 5.6 A fuses.
Fuse Board, (2FB) *	Located in the bowl lift motor circuit.
Motor, Mixer	Motor that drives mixer transmission.
Motor, Power Bowl Lift *	Motor that drives bowl support lift.
Overload (OL)	Mixer motor overload with N.C. contacts in series with the contactor CON coil.
Solenoid (LOCK)	Bowl locking mechanism. Not available with power bowl lock feature.
Switch, Contactor Side (CON C/NO)	N.O. contacts in latch circuit.
Switch, Bowl Guard (2LS)	Switch is closed when the bowl guard is closed.
Switch, Bowl Height (3LS)	Switch is closed when bowl support is lifted into the full up position.
Switch, Bowl Lift (3S) *	Controls lifting operation of power bowl lift circuit.
Switch, Limit (LS)	Switch is closed anytime the gear shift lever is in the detent for a gear. When the gear shift lever is out of the detent, the limit switch is open.
Switch, Start (2PB)	Located on switch plate. Momentary N.O. contacts, push to make. N.C. contacts complete circuit for bowl lock mechanism.
Switch, Stop (1PB)	Located on switch plate. N.C. contacts, momentary push to break. Shuts machine off.
Terminal Block (TB)	Interface used to connect mixer motor to wiring harness.
Timer	Located in the control circuit, the electrically powered timer utilizes internal N.O. contacts to control flow of electricity through the timer controlling mixing time.
Transformer and Fuse Board (T)	Transformer used to step-down supply voltage to control line voltage of 115 VAC. Fuse board located on primary side.

* Power bowl lift was an available option on H600 and L800 mixers.

SEQUENCE OF OPERATION

NOTE: Sequence of operation based on P660 three phase mixer F-18823A. Sequence may vary depending on the components present on the mixer being serviced. Refer to the wiring diagram present on the mixer being serviced.

1. Conditions
 - A. Mixer connect to supply voltage.
 - B. Bowl guard open.
 - C. Bowl support down.
 - D. Mixer in 1st speed.
 - 1) L1 potential to START 2PB N.O. and contactor side switch CON-C.
 - E. Timer set to four minutes.

NOTE: For motor driven timers, to set timer for times below three minutes, turn timer knob past three minutes then adjust to desired time.

- 1) Timer N.O. contacts close.
2. Bowl guard cage closed.
 - A. Bowl guard switch 2LS contacts close.

NOTE: Mixer can now be operated provided START switch is pushed and held in.

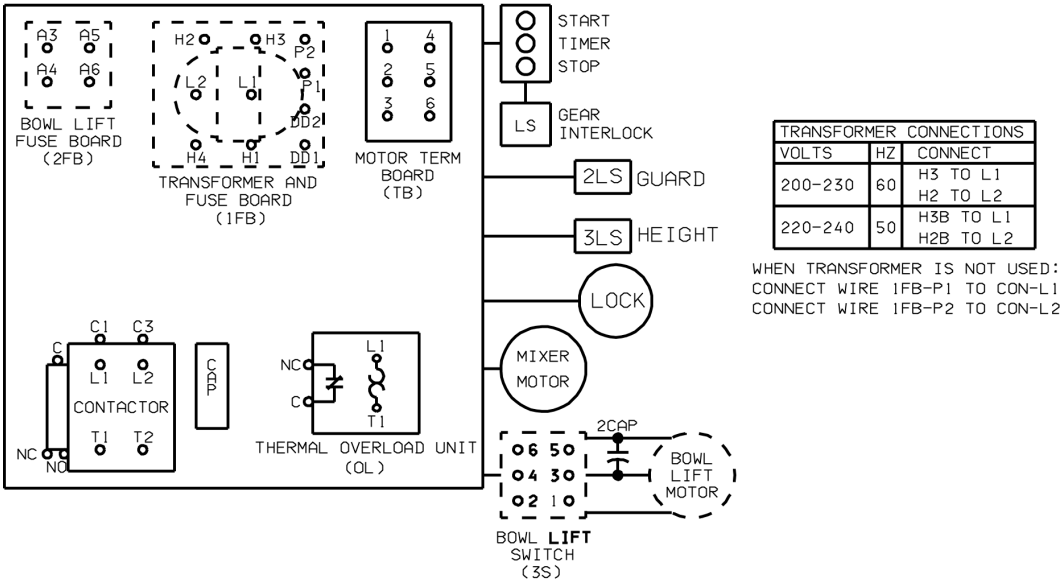
3. Bowl support raised to the full up position.
 - A. Height switch 3LS contacts close.
4. START button is pushed closing the momentary N.O. contacts.
 - A. Contactor CON coil is energized through timer N.O. closed contacts, N.C. overload contacts and guard switch 2LS.
 - 1) Contactor N.O. contacts close.
 - 2) Mixer motor energized.
 - 3) Timer motor energized beginning countdown operation.
 - 4) Contactor side switch N.O. contacts close creating a latch circuit around START switch contacts.
5. START button is released. Mixer continues to operate through latch circuit.
 - A. START switch N.C. contacts close energizing the LOCK solenoid through the latching circuit. Bowl support is locked in the full up position.
 - B. Mixer motor is energized until the following occurs.
 - 1) Timer reaches zero.
 - 2) Bowl guard is opened
 - 3) STOP switch (1PB) is pressed

- 4) Gear selector shift is taken out of gear (LS contact open).
 - 5) Overload contacts open.
6. Timer counts down to zero.
 - A. Timer N.O. contacts open.
 - 1) Contactor CON coil is de-energized and N.O. contacts open.
 - a. Mixer motor de-energizes.
 - b. Latching circuit is disabled.
 - c. LOCK solenoid de-energizes.

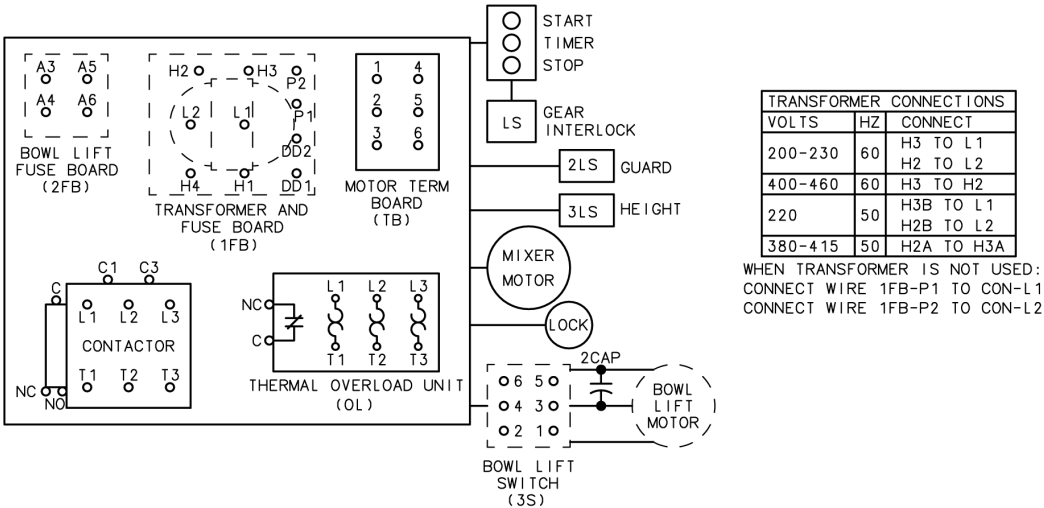
CONTROL PANEL LAYOUT

H600 AND L800 CONTOL PANEL LAYOUT

SINGLE PHASE



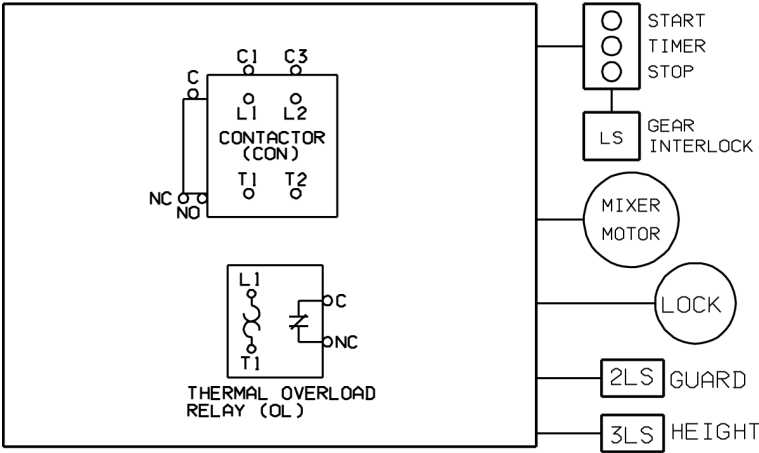
THREE PHASE



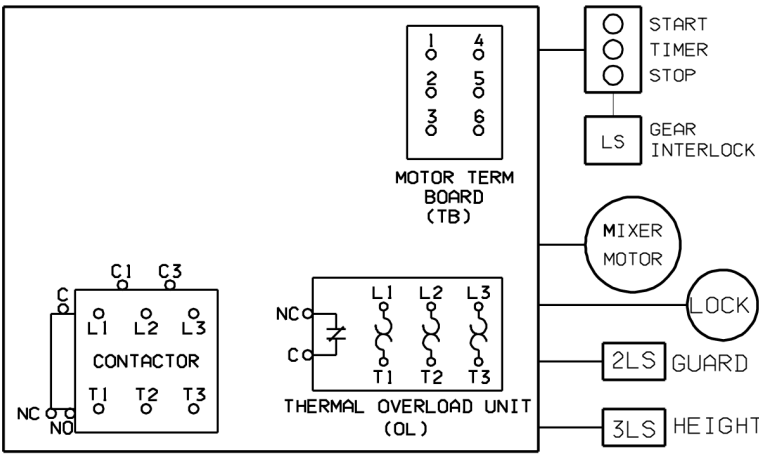
AI 1735

P660 CONTROL PANEL LAYOUT

SINGLE PHASE





















THREE PHASE



AI 1734

WIRING DIAGRAMS

SYMBOL DEFINITIONS

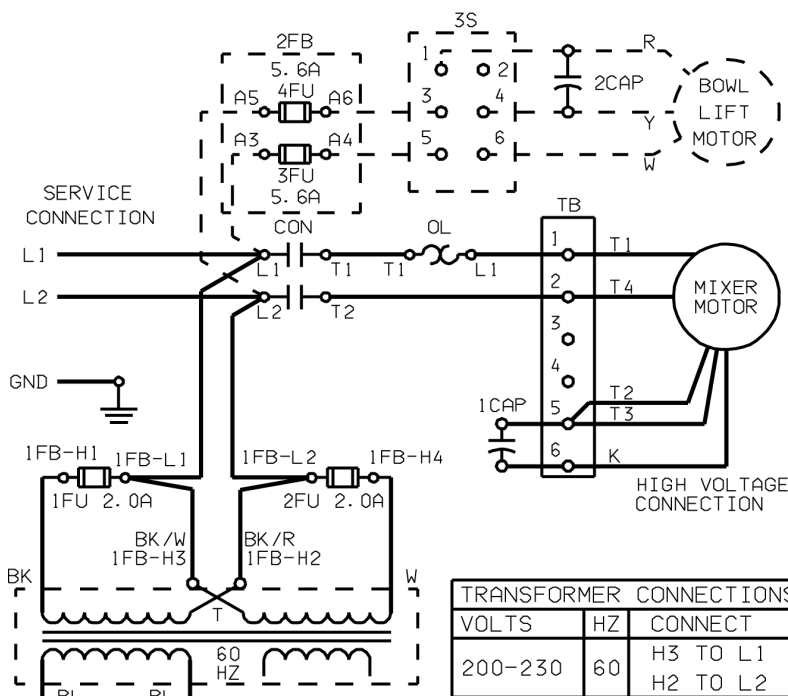
	CONTACT-NORMALLY OPEN (N.O.)		OL OVERLOAD HEATER ELEMENT
	CONTACT-NORMALLY CLOSED (N.C.)		
	MOTOR		
	FU FUSE		
	GND GROUND		
	LS LIMIT SWITCH - N.C.		RC SNUBBER ASSY
	PB PUSH BUTTON-STOP (N.C.)		INSEPARABLE CONNECTION
	PB PUSH BUTTON-START (N.O.)		SEPARABLE CONNECTION
	CAP CAPACITOR		HEAVY LINE DENOTES EXTERNAL WIRING
	CON CONTACTOR COIL		LIGHT LINE DENOTES FIXED PREWIRING (PRINTED CIRCUIT WIRING OR OTHER).
	TMR TIMER		DASHED LINE DENOTES OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT

AI 1730

H600 / L800 Single Phase

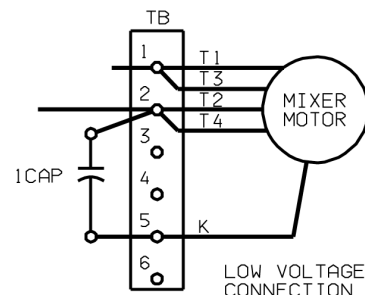
WARNING

ELECTRICAL AND GROUNDING CONNECTIONS MUST COMPLY WITH THE APPLICABLE PORTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE AND/OR OTHER LOCAL ELECTRICAL CODES.



POWER BOWL LIFT SWITCH POSITIONS

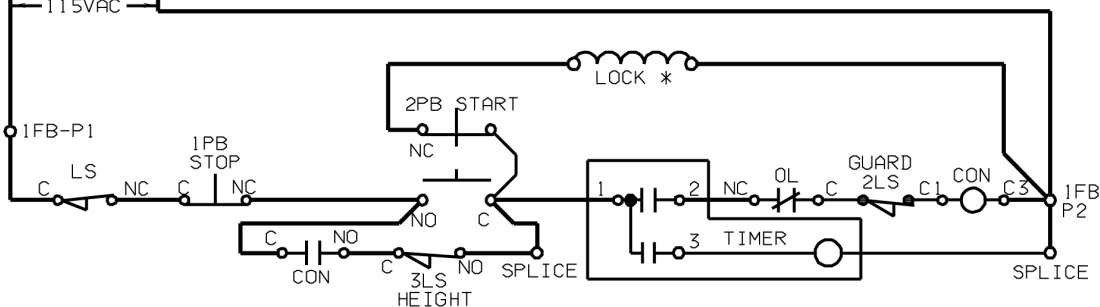
RAISE	OFF	LOWER
1 2	1 2	1 2
3 4	3 4	3 4
5 6	5 6	5 6



TRANSFORMER CONNECTIONS

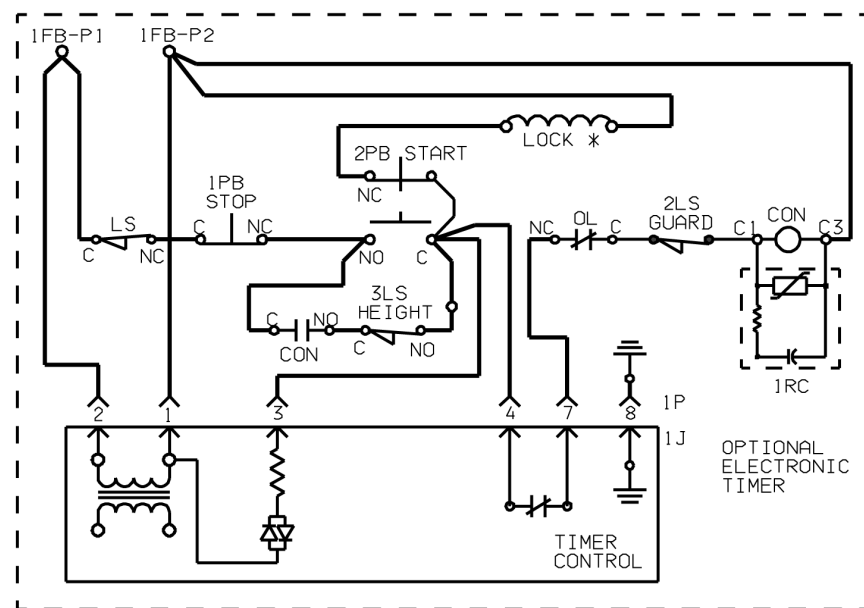
VOLTS	HZ	CONNECT
200-230	60	H3 TO L1 H2 TO L2

WHEN TRANSFORMER IS NOT USED:
CONNECT WIRE 1FB-P1 TO CON-L1
CONNECT WIRE 1FB-P2 TO CON-L2



OPTIONAL POWER BOWL LIFT
AVAILABLE ONLY ON 200-230
VOLT MACHINES.

* BOWL LOCK NOT AVAILABLE
WITH POWER BOWL LIFT.



TIMER CONTACTS-TMR

	OPEN	CLOSED
OFF	1-2 & 1-3	----
HOLD	1-3	1-2
TIMED	-----	1-2 & 1-3

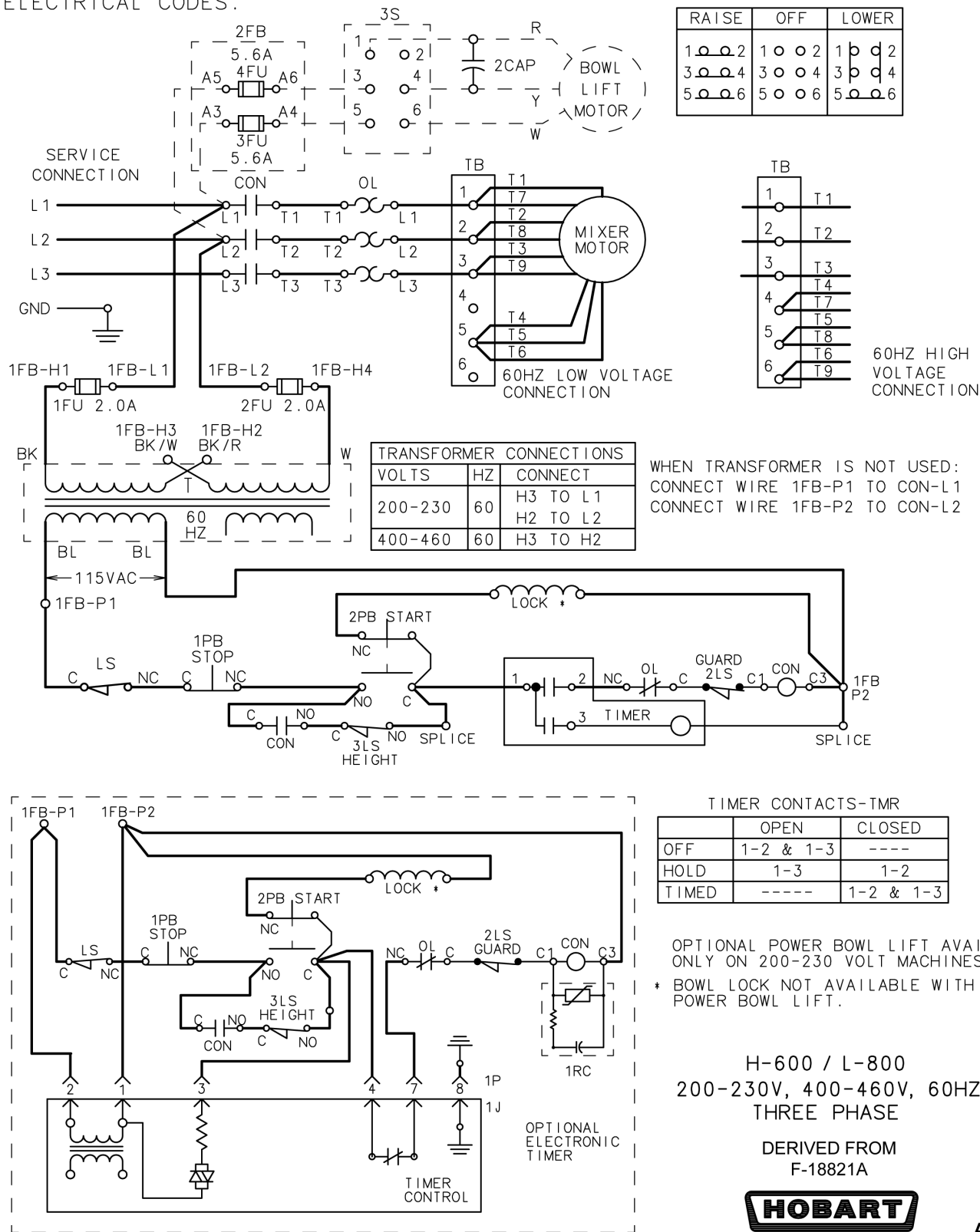
H-600 / L-800
115, 200V, 230V, 60HZ
SINGLE PHASE

DERIVED FROM
F-18820B

HOBART

AI 1729

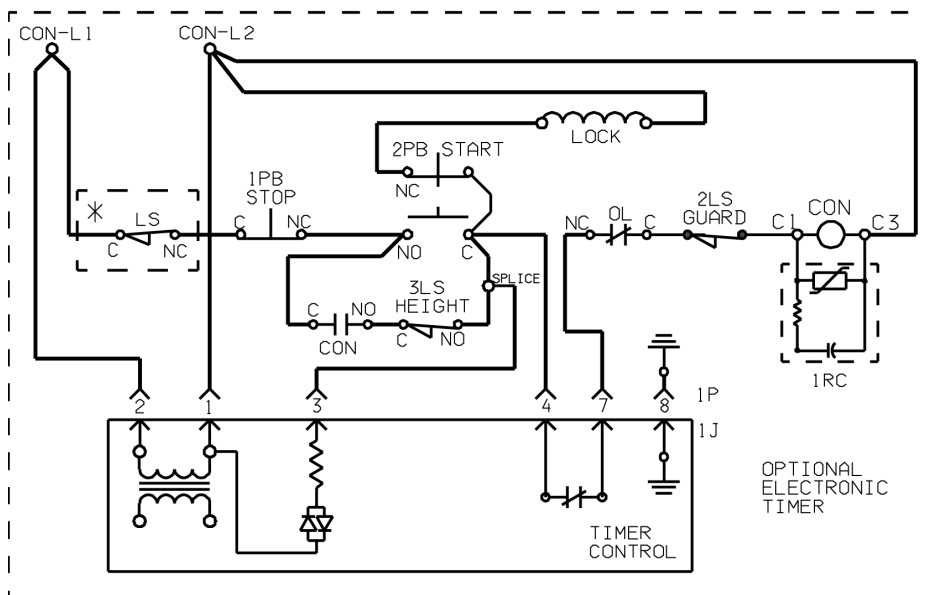
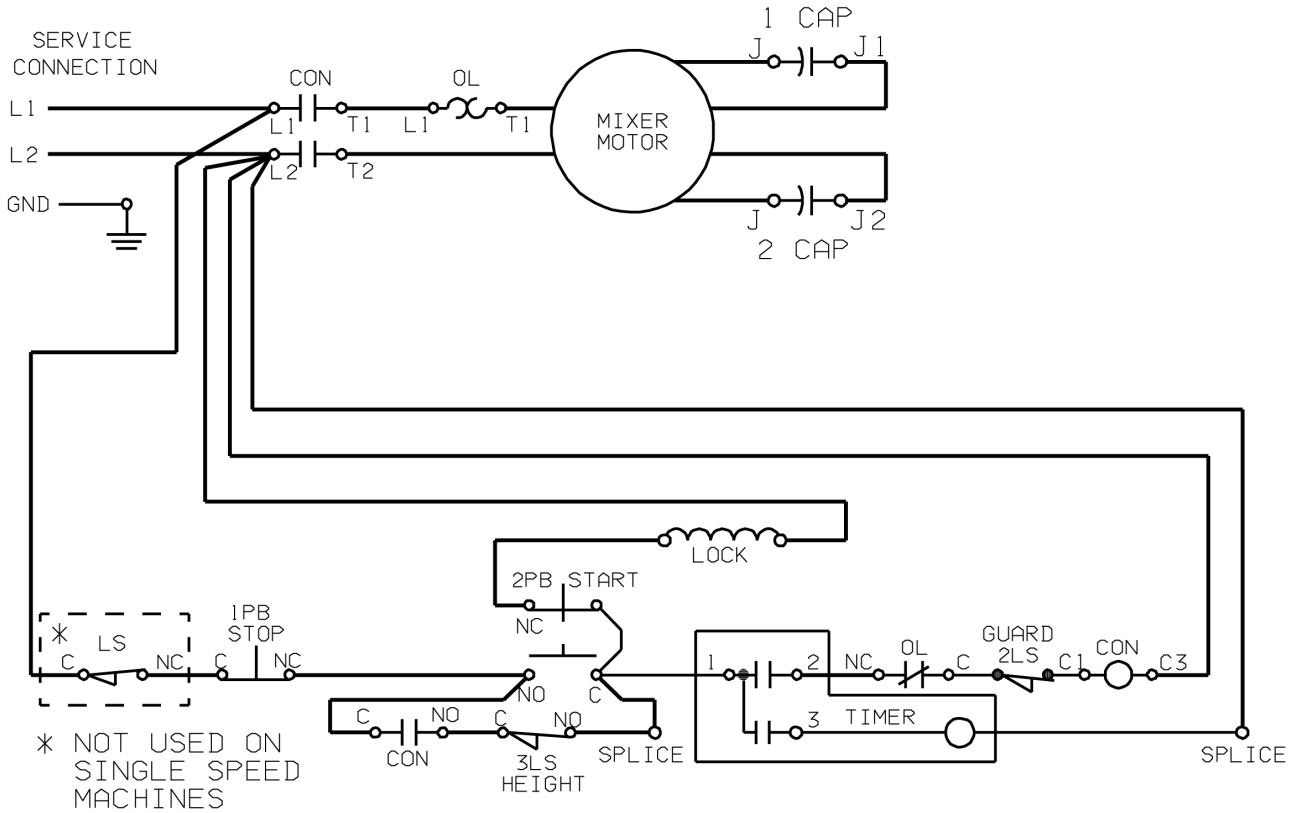
ELECTRICAL AND GROUNDING CONNECTIONS MUST COMPLY WITH THE APPLICABLE PORTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE AND/OR OTHER LOCAL ELECTRICAL CODES.



P660 Single Phase

WARNING

ELECTRICAL AND GROUNDING CONNECTIONS MUST COMPLY WITH THE APPLICABLE PORTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE AND/OR OTHER LOCAL ELECTRICAL CODES.



CONNECT WIRE 1FB-P1 TO CON-L1
CONNECT WIRE 1FB-P2 TO CON-L2
TIMER CONTACTS-TMR

	OPEN	CLOSED
OFF	1-2 & 1-3	----
HOLD	1-3	1-2
TIMED	-----	1-2 & 1-3

P-660 MIXER
208V/60 HZ/1 PHASE
240V/60 HZ/1 PHASE

DERIVED FROM
F-18822A

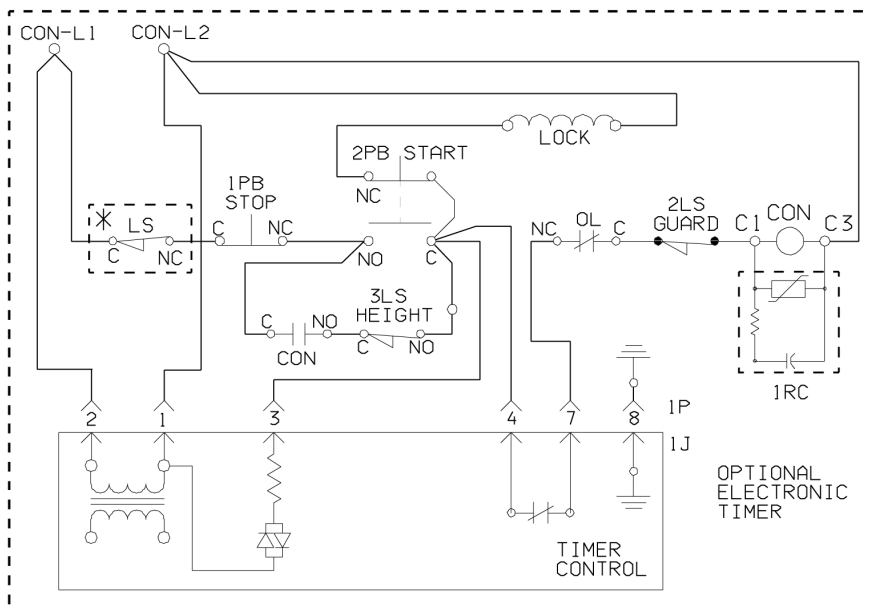
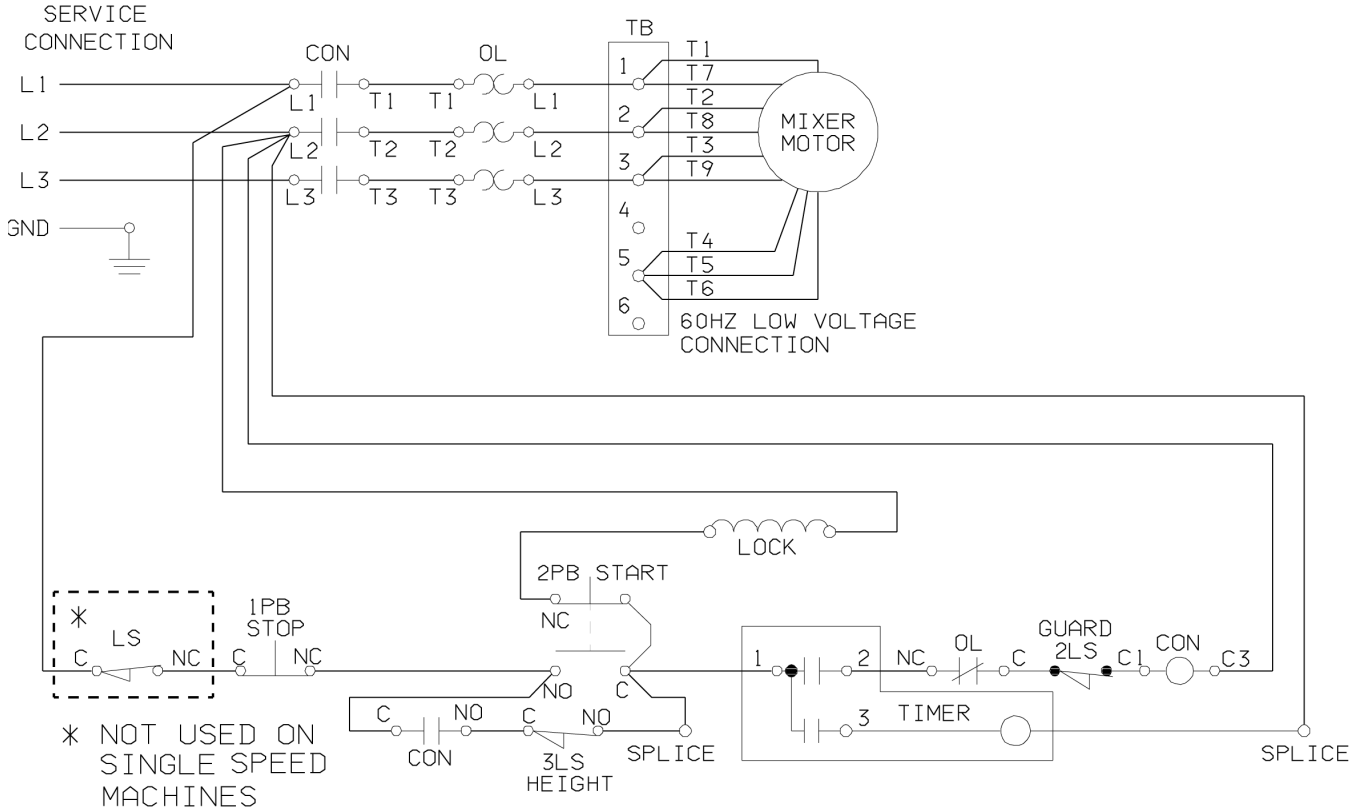
HOBART

AI 1732

P660 Three Phase

WARNING

ELECTRICAL AND GROUNDING CONNECTIONS MUST COMPLY WITH THE APPLICABLE PORTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE AND/OR OTHER LOCAL ELECTRICAL CODES.



CONNECT WIRE 1FB-P1 TO CON-L1
CONNECT WIRE 1FB-P2 TO CON-L2

TIMER CONTACTS-TMR

	OPEN	CLOSED
OFF	1-2 & 1-3	----
HOLD	1-3	1-2
TIMED	-----	1-2 & 1-3

P-660 MIXER
208-240V, 60HZ
THREE PHASE

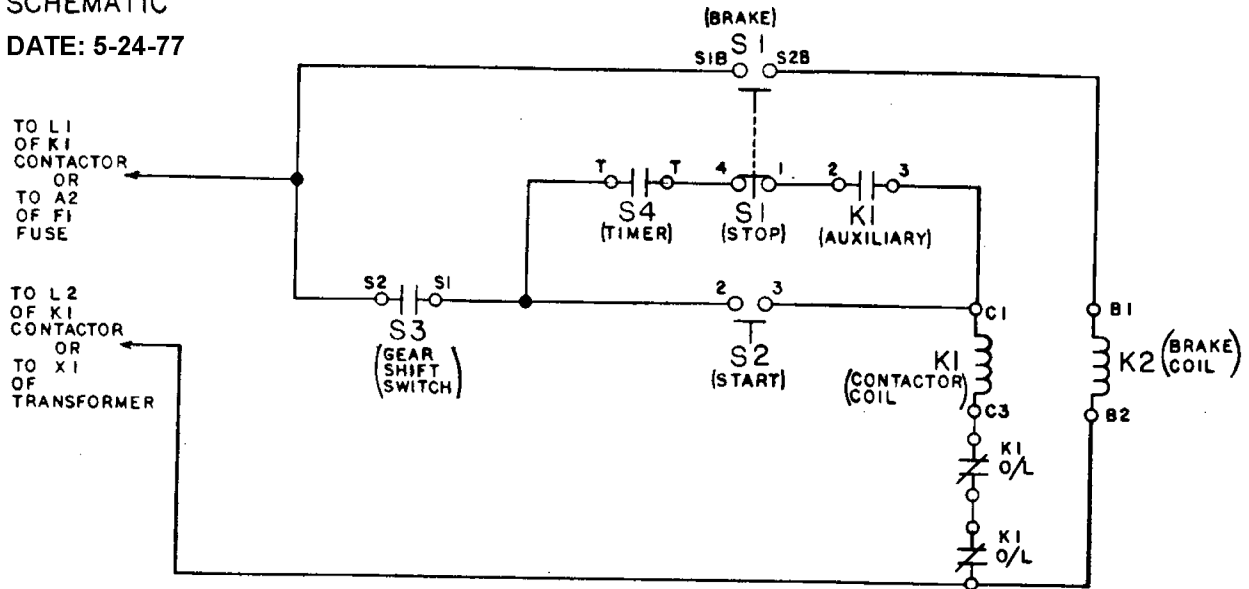
DERIVED FROM
F-18823A

HOBART

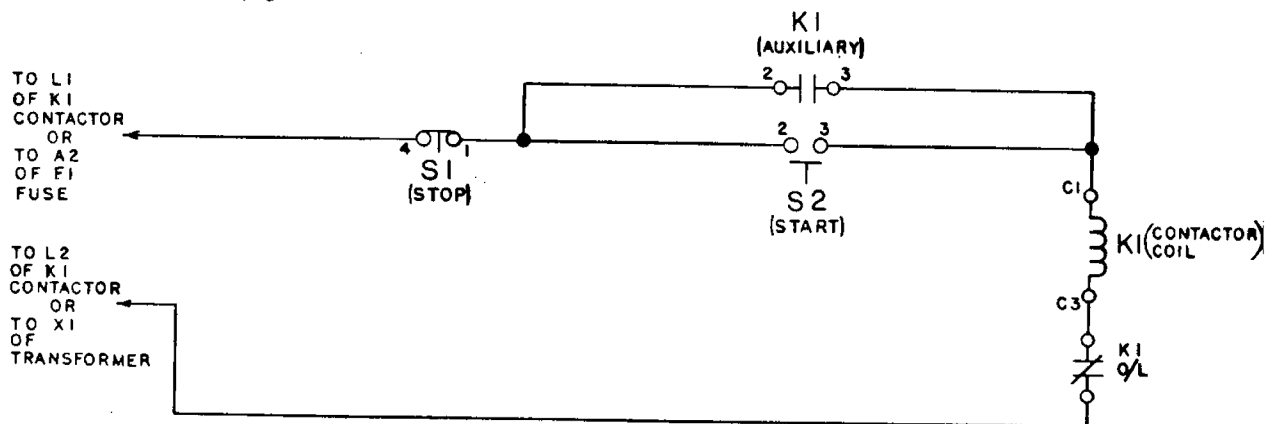
AI 1733

H600 with Brake - Early Mixers

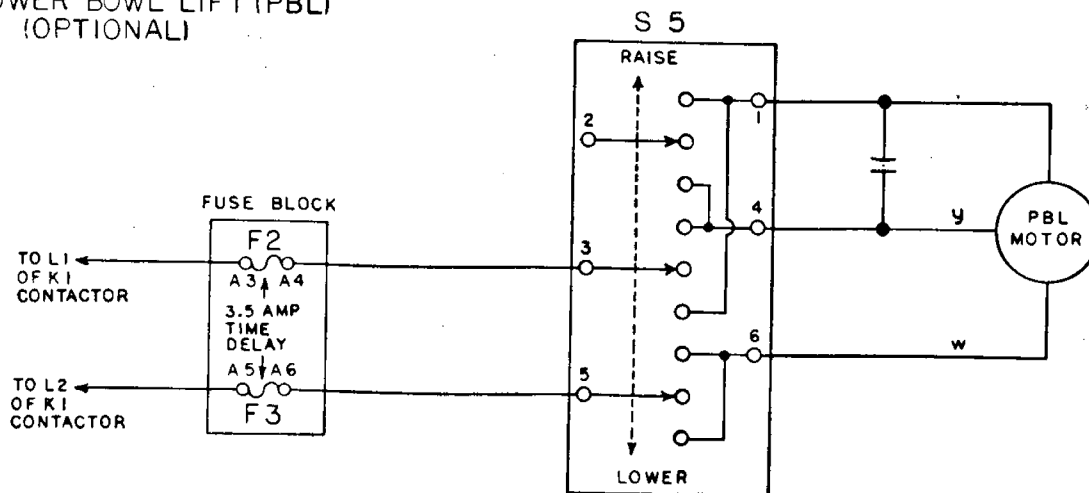
H-600-T
SCHEMATIC
DATE: 5-24-77



H-600 SCHEMATIC



POWER BOWL LIFT (PBL)
(OPTIONAL)

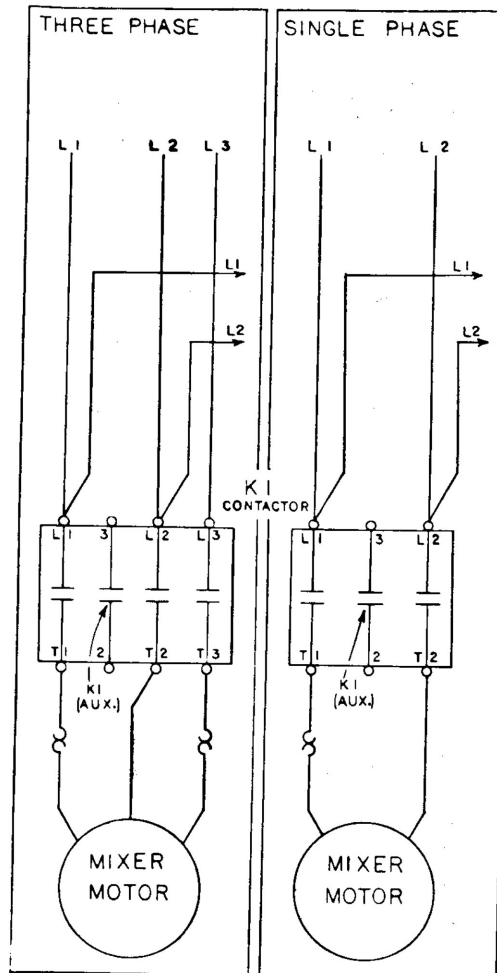
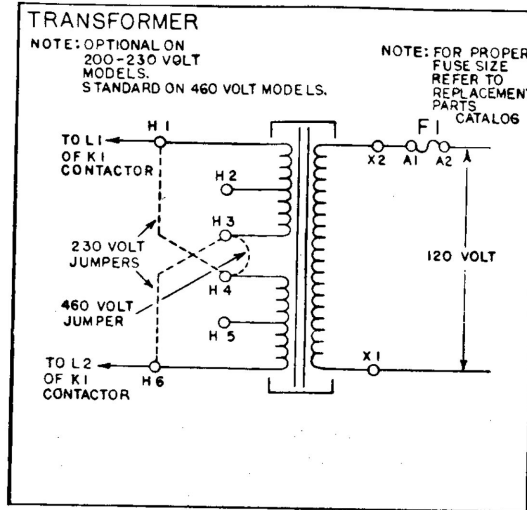


10291

H600 with Brake cont'd. - Early Mixers

H600

DATE: 5-24-77

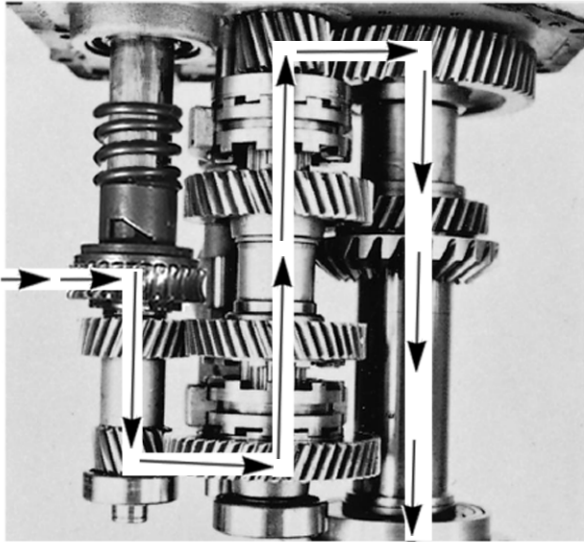


10292

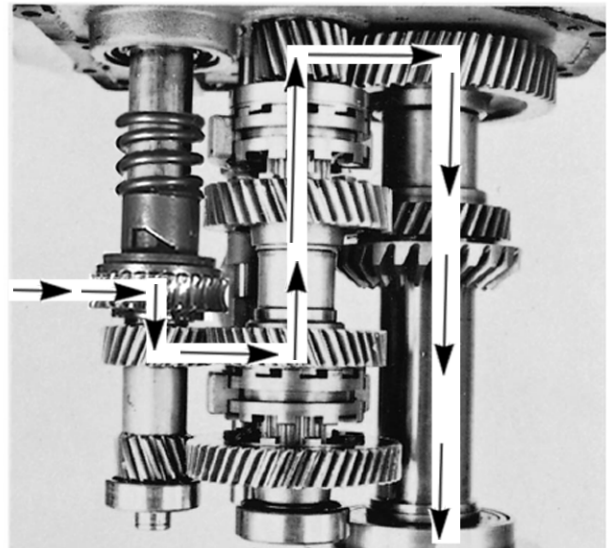
TROUBLESHOOTING

POWER FLOW

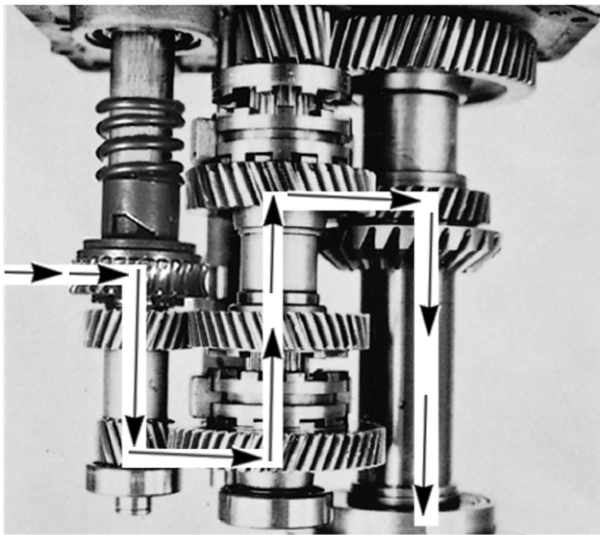
H600 AND L800 POWER FLOW



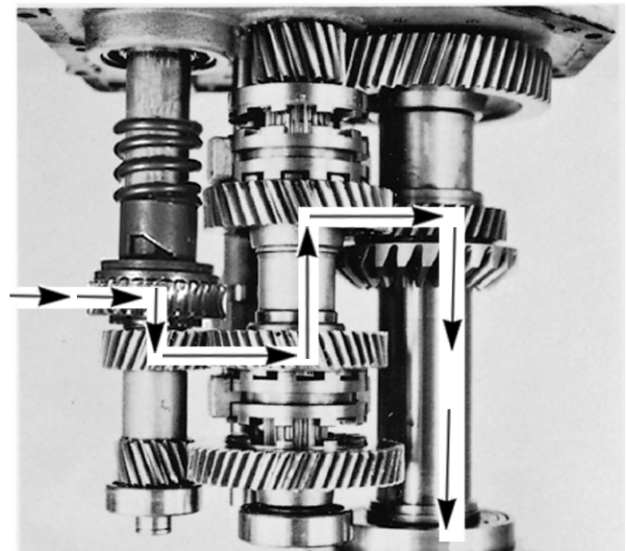
1st SPEED



2nd SPEED



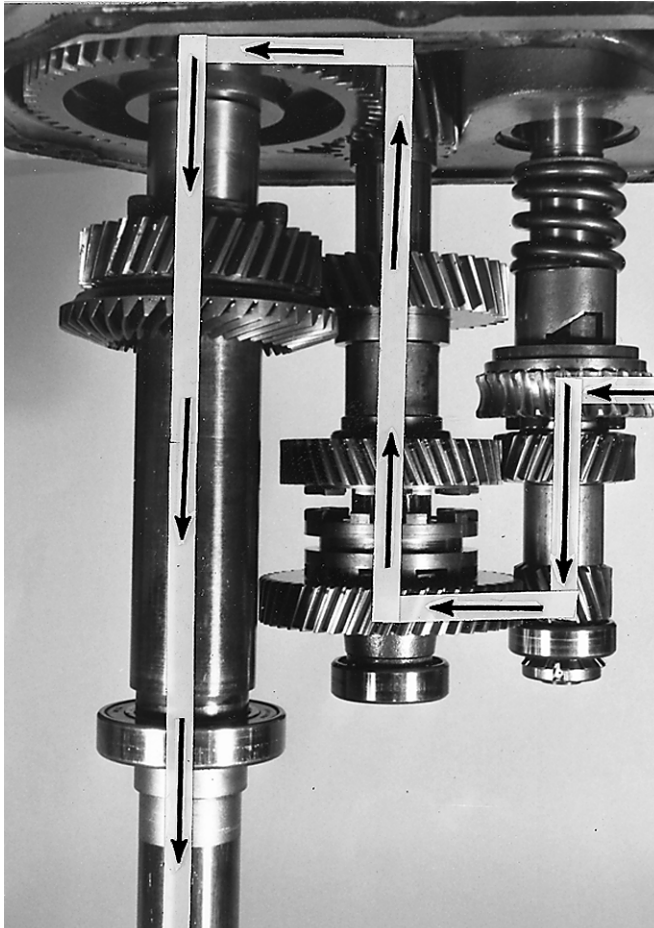
3rd SPEED



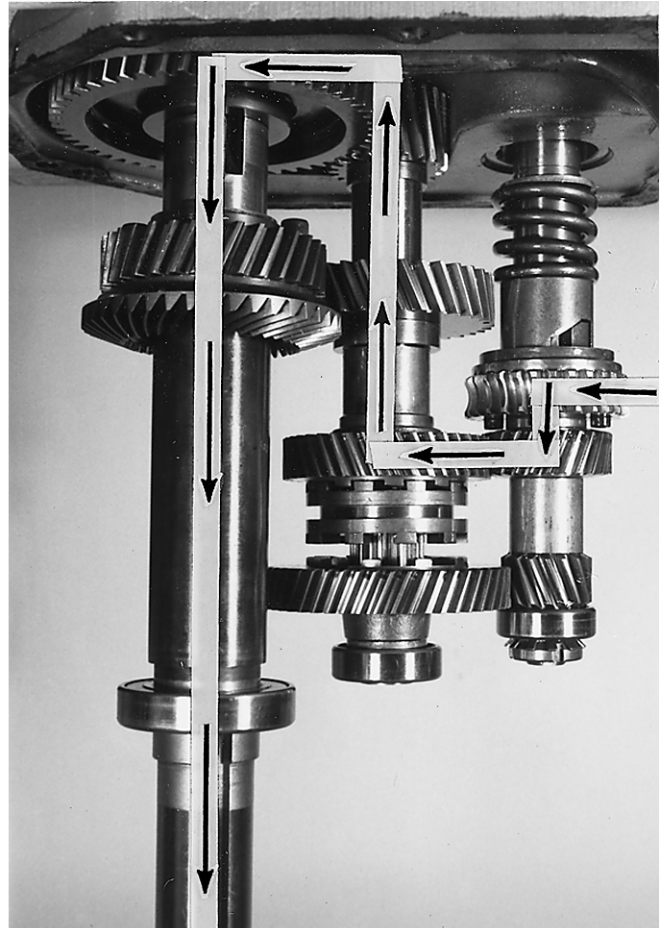
4th SPEED

10286

P660 POWER FLOW



1st SPEED



2nd SPEED

10281

NOTE: Mechanical troubleshooting basically involves locating the source of a noise, an oil leak or determining the cause of a mixer malfunction. The following list of symptoms and their possible causes is intended only as a general guide for analyzing trouble problems and does not attempt to list all possible sources of noise, oil leakage or malfunctions.

MECHANICAL TROUBLESHOOTING	
Symptom	Possible Causes
Noise in transmission or planetary.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Worn or damaged gears. 2. Improperly meshed gears. 3. Worn or broken key(s). 4. Worn bearing. 5. Lack of lubrication.
Planetary does not turn in any speed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pin sheared on drive worm on motor shaft. 2. Key sheared on shock absorber compressor on worm gear shaft. 3. Key sheared on clutch shaft upper gear (P660s only). 4. Key sheared on planetary shaft upper planetary shaft gear.
Planetary does not turn in 1 st and 2 nd speeds (H600/L800).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key sheared on upper gear of planetary shaft.
Planetary does not turn in 3 rd and 4 th speeds (H600/L800).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key sheared on lower gear of planetary shaft.
Planetary does not turn in 2 nd and 4 th speeds (H600/L800).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key sheared on upper gear of worm gear shaft.
Planetary does not turn in 1 st and 3 rd speeds (H600/L800).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key sheared on lower gear of worm gear shaft.
Agitator will not turn.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key sheared on pinion gear on agitator shaft.
Attachment drive does not turn (P660 single).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key sheared on attachment drive. 2. Key sheared on clutch shaft lower gear assembly.
Transmission remains in previous speed after shifting.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shifting yoke plungers out of adjustment. Refer to PLUNGER ADJUSTMENT.
Difficulty in shifting.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clutch binding on clutch shaft. Refer to REASSEMBLY OF CLUTCH SHAFT. 2. Yokes binding on shifter shaft. 3. O-ring on gear selector assembly breaking down. 4. Oil deposits collecting around springs and balls of gear selector assembly.
Oil leakage from planetary.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Oil level in planetary too high. 2. Drain plug not tight. 3. Oil retaining cap on internal pinion gear not seated properly. 4. Oil baffle O-ring pinched or cut. 5. Planetary oil shield not in place. 6. Planetary oil pump outlet not positioned properly. 7. Oil level in transmission too high. 8. Chimney O-ring leaking. 9. Chimney cracked. 10. Planetary lip cracked. 11. Bevel gear quad seal pinched or cut.

MECHANICAL TROUBLESHOOTING	
Oil leakage near front of motor.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motor O-ring seal pinched or cut. 2. Motor oil drain hole clogged.
Bowl support slips down during mixing operation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to BOWL SUPPORT ADJUSTMENT.
Bowl creeps down during mixing.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bowl lock mechanism not functioning properly.
Cannot lower bowl at end of mixing operation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Back off on hand wheel slightly, then try again. <p>NOTE: It is normal for the mechanism to be tight at the end of the mixing operation.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Bowl lock mechanism or circuit not functioning properly.

ELECTRICAL TROUBLESHOOTING	
Symptom	Possible Causes
Electrical service circuit breaker opening (or blown line fuses) when START switch is depressed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inadequately sized circuit breakers or line fuses. 2. Mixer motor leads shorted in junction box. 3. Mixer motor field windings shorted. Refer to TESTING MOTOR FIELD WINDINGS.
Mixer motor will not run when START switch is depressed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bowl guard not closed or magnet missing. 2. Bowl guard reed switch circuit malfunction. 3. Timer set on zero (0) position. 4. Gear shift switch (S3) contacts open. Verify gear shift is on a numbered position. 5. Incorrect or no supply power to mixer. 6. Fuse F1 blown. If fuse F1 blows again after replacing, check for shorts or overloads in control circuit. 7. Transformer open. 8. Mixer motor over-heated. Refer to TESTING MOTOR CURRENT. 9. Motor overloads open. 10. START switch (S2) malfunction. 11. Contactor coil (CON) malfunction. 12. STOP switch (S1) malfunction.
Mixer motor runs only while START switch is depressed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bowl support not up fully. 2. Bowl height switch malfunction. 3. Timer switch malfunction. 4. CON auxiliary switch malfunction.
Mixer does not shut off at the end of a timed cycle.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Timer malfunction.
Mixer motor shuts off during operation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mixer overloaded. 2. Motor over-heating. Refer to TESTING MOTOR CURRENT. 3. Overload heater(s) malfunction.
Brake does not function when STOP (S1) is depressed.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brake spring disconnected or broken. 2. Brake out of adjustment. 3. Brake solenoid coil open. 4. Brake band does not fit profile of brake drum. 5. Brake switch (S1) not operating properly. Refer to wiring diagram located on mixer.

ELECTRICAL TROUBLESHOOTING	
Symptom	Possible Causes
Brake remains on during mixing operation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brake out of adjustment. 2. Brake switch (S1) shorted. Refer to wiring diagram located on mixer.
Power bowl lift (PBL) does not operate (H600/L800).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fuse 3FU and/or 4FU blown. If fuse blows again after replacing, check the PBL motor and capacitor. Refer to TESTING MOTOR CURRENT and TESTING CAPACITOR. 2. PBL switch (3S) shorted. 3. PBL capacitor open. Refer to TESTING CAPACITOR. 4. PBL motor windings open. Refer to TESTING MOTOR FIELD WINDINGS. 5. Flexa-Gear belt broken or slipping.
Bowl support travels in reverse of PBL switch (3S) indicated position (H600/L800).	<p>NOTE: Discharge capacitor before removing leads.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Leads from PBL motor to capacitor reversed. Interchange red and yellow leads on capacitor terminals.

ELECTRONIC TIMER	
Symptom	Possible Causes
No display. Mixer works properly otherwise.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Display board malfunction.
No display. Nothing works.	<p>Check input voltage to timer.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Correct voltage present. Main board assembly malfunction. 2. Voltage incorrect. Correct voltage problem.
Mixer runs after countdown time is finished.	<p>Check output of main board assembly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Output present. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Is there voltage at 1FB-P2 to 1P-7? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Yes. Main board assembly malfunction. 2. No output present. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Check mixer contactor for mechanical bind, etc.
No Buzzer.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Buzzer malfunction. 2. Main board assembly malfunction.
Knob turns, but time does not change.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Potentiometer shaft seal needs to be lubricated. 2. Main board assembly malfunction.
Key switch push not recognized.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keypad malfunction. Perform KEYPAD TEST. 2. Main board assembly malfunction, if keypad is good.